

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Cloudy, showers. Temp. 14-16 (57-56). Tomorrow: cloudy, showers. Yesterday's temp. 15-16 (54-53). LONDON: Dry, sunny periods. Temp. 17-18 (62-63). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 17-18 (62-64). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Showers. Temp. 16-18 (61-63). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 15-17 (58-61). Yesterday's temp. 14-16 (57-60).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

No. 28,379

**

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1974

Established 1887

42 Nixon Tapes Are Subpoenaed By House Panel

By Bill Kovach

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—The House Judiciary Committee voted 23 to 3 today to issue a subpoena ordering President Nixon to turn over all tapes and other materials requested by the committee in its impeachment inquiry.

Reflecting a last-minute compromise offer, after 45 days of negotiations and delay, the committee decided to subpoena the material and set an April 25 deadline for compliance two days after Congress returns from the Easter recess which begins tomorrow. Soon after the subpoena was accepted at the White House, presidential Press Secretary Donald Ziegler said an answer would be sent to the committee between April 11 and April 25.

Mr. Ziegler said the White House will give additional material to the committee at that time, but he refused to predict if everything the committee has demanded will be furnished to it.

The final vote on the subpoena was taken shortly after the committee returned from a recess at 1:30 p.m. It had been preceded by nearly an hour and a half of debate touched off when the motion to subpoena was introduced at 10:30 a.m. by Rep. Harold Donohue, D-Mass. All but three of the Republican members present and voting supported the final motion to subpoena.

Today's vote was said by committee counsel to be the first time a president has been subpoenaed.

• U.S. tax agency said to ask jury probe of deduction for gift of Nixon's papers. Page 3.

by a committee of the House. The only other president investigated for impeachment, Andrew Johnson, was never subpoenaed but was summoned to appear at the Senate trial of the articles of impeachment.

James St. Clair, special counsel to the President for Watergate matters, attempted to head off the subpoena 48 minutes before the committee met. He called the impeachment inquiry's chief counsel, John Doar, with an offer to provide tapes and documents in four of the six areas under investigation.

"And no one can question this right of the states concerned," said Mr. Gromyko. "The Soviet Union is an advocate of such a solution of this problem as would comprehensively take into account the interests of both the producers and the consumers of oil. This requires that a search for solutions be conducted, not behind closed doors, but with the participation of a wide range of states."

Washington Meeting
Observers interpreted that a remark as criticism of the U.S. resolution in calling a Washington energy conference in February.

At other Western measures to combat the energy crisis in their negotiations in which there was tie-breaker participation.

Mr. Gromyko made only a five-passing allusion to Chinese Vice-minister Teng Hsiao-ping's attack on Soviet and U.S. policy in his statement last night.

"Even the most shameless British demagogues, insinuations about JA superpowers and slanderous intentions pointed at the Soviet Union and its policy of peace... probably will not succeed in covering up machinations running counter to the Second Committee of cooperation among Uniteates and to the search for constructive solutions," Mr. Gromyko said.

REAGAN Mr. Teng, in his speech to the assembly, denounced the Soviet.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



GRENADE—An Israeli soldier (upper left), who has just thrown a hand grenade into building where three Arab terrorists were hiding, waiting for the smoke to clear.

Denies Any Conspiracy

Scheel Says Common Market Has Not Hit U.S. 'Too Hard'

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI)—The United States has not been "too hard hit" by the establishment of the European Common Market, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel argued here yesterday.

Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., second-ranking minority member of the committee, held out for compromise. Shortly before the final vote, Rep. McClory, with obvious reluctance, concluded, "The offer is too equivocal and too conditional." He then cast his vote for the compromise amendment rejected Mr. St. Clair's offer.

Mr. Scheel also responded directly to criticism by President Nixon, who recently said he would not allow a situation where the "nine countries of Europe gang up on us."

"You can rest assured: Europe in the making is no conspiracy," Mr. Scheel said in a major foreign policy address delivered here before the American Council on Germany.

Mr. Scheel said that the formation of Europe into a common political and economic community was instead "the long and tortuous march of nine states on the road toward political unity. States which have learned—hopefully from history, experience and necessity—that there is nothing more natural or reasonable than to remove the separating barriers between them and to unite at last. And all this in undiminished friendship with old allies."

Mr. Scheel said that the United States must understand that it cannot have "a seat at every table where the Nine discuss their political actions, their constitutional structure and their future, any more than a lone guest from Europe can be present in every office of the White House or the State Department."

Responding to Mr. Nixon's statement that it may be impossible to maintain U.S. troops in Europe unless European attitudes change, Mr. Scheel declared:

"There may be clashes of interest in the economic field, possibly also in a few individual political questions. But there is at least one area in which the interests of the United States coincide with those of Western Europe. I am speaking of the defense of America and Western Europe at the River Elbe."

International Balance
The American interest here goes far beyond strategic and geopolitical interests. Europe is of interest not only as a base or in terms of its economic potential. The international balance continues to be unstable and susceptible to sudden shock. The events of last October (the Middle East war) have borne this out. How can the United States as a world power explain to the other superpower that it is worthwhile here and now to stabilize peace and mutual relations through binding agreements, if only the slightest impression is conveyed that the Atlantic ties will loosen of themselves in the course of time? Then, the other side would prefer to wait until the adversary tears itself to pieces."

Boyle, testifying in his own defense, denied the charge and said no such meeting took place.

The jurors retired after Judge Francis Catania of Delaware County Common Pleas Court told them in his 3 1/2-hour charge that the Commonwealth must show beyond any doubt that Boyle was guilty.

Judge Catania said in his instructions that the jury had four choices: acquittal or guilty of first-degree murder, second-degree murder or voluntary manslaughter.

"It is important that the presence of American troops in Europe (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Mandatory Sentence of Life Imprisonment

Boyle Convicted in Killing of Union Rival



W.A. (Tony) Boyle

Mr. Sprague had based his case almost solely on the testimony of William Turnblazer, 52, the only witness to link Boyle directly with the killing.

Turnblazer, a lawyer and former president of UMW District 19 in Tennessee and Kentucky, had testified that Boyle told him and Albert Pass, another former District 19 officer, that Mr. Yablonksi had to be killed.

He said he and Pass met Boyle for a minute or two in a hallway at UMW headquarters in Washington, D.C., on June 23, 1969, and that Boyle told them: "We're in a fight. We've got to kill Yablonksi, take care of him."

Boyle, testifying in his own defense, denied the charge and said no such meeting took place.

The jurors retired after Judge Francis Catania of Delaware County Common Pleas Court told them in his 3 1/2-hour charge that the Commonwealth must show beyond any doubt that Boyle was guilty.

Judge Catania said in his instructions that the jury had four choices: acquittal or guilty of first-degree murder, second-degree murder or voluntary manslaughter.

"It is important that the presence of American troops in Europe (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

CHESTER

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

AA

BB

CC

DD

EE

FF

GG

HH

II

JJ

KK

LL

MM

NN

OO

PP

QQ

RR

TT

UU

VV

WW

XX

YY

ZZ

AA

BB

CC

DD

EE

FF

GG

HH

II

JJ

KK

LL

MM

NN

OO

PP

QQ

RR

TT

UU

VV

WW

XX

YY

ZZ

AA

BB

CC

DD

EE

FF

GG

HH

II

JJ

KK

LL

MM

NN

OO

PP

QQ

RR

TT

UU

VV

WW

XX

YY

ZZ

AA

BB

CC

DD

EE

FF

GG

HH

II

JJ

KK

LL

MM

NN

OO

PP

QQ

RR

TT

UU

VV

WW

XX

YY

ZZ

AA

BB

CC

DD

EE

FF

GG

HH

II

JJ

KK

Official Humor Different**Soviet Underground Jokes Attack Regime Shortcomings**

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, April 11.—Political humor in the Soviet Union hardly exists at the official level. At the underground level it tends to be rough and often unpredictable.

The Soviet regime discourages humor that might reflect on the system of "developed Socialism," which is the current stage on the country's long route to true Communism.

In the controlled press there are many cartoons, jokes and satirical stories, but they are all directed at standard failings common to many societies. The most famous humor publication, *Krokodil*, recently had cover devoted to one of the most common phenomena in the country, the "no-laws" on the left, or illegal economy.

The picture showed a motorist confronted with a "closed" sign at an auto repair shop. To the

side, however, he noticed through a hole in the fence, mechanics working on cars. "If you can't get service straight ahead, might as well go on the left," the caption suggested.

Another favorite target is bureaucracy. *Krokodil* showed a well-known cartoon character, a rabbit named Zayata, with an application which had been marked innumerable times already getting new red signature from an official with a wolf's head. "Now, Zayata, run," the bureaucrat says.

Customers Last

Still another shows a store manager who has fittered out all his clerks and their parents and children with new coats. He is putting one on the rack and announcing, "Now I can serve our customers."

Other targets for humor are drunks, stupid motorists and pedestrians, domestic nippies, sloppy builders and lazy farmers, all characters so obvious in Soviet life that they cannot be ignored.

In political humor, the official media tend to lay a heavy hand on the current enemies. A sampling of recent publications shows the favorite targets for pointed, but unfunny cartoons.

"There have been other terrorist attacks before," Mrs. Meir said, "but this one exceeds any of the other ones in its abomination."

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building and house the energy crisis in the West.

The political jokes that exist about Soviet life come from the small but hardy underground of dissidents. While many of their stories are unprintable in the original versions, here are some samples:

A collective farmer comes to the Communist party headquarters in Moscow and asks to see Lenin. The receptionist argues with the man and finally shouts, "Lenin is dead; If you want to see him, go to the mausoleum on Red Square."

The farmer thinks a minute and points out that on his farm, as elsewhere else in the country, there are signs saying "Lenin Lives, Lenin Is Our Guide, Lenin Is Always With Us."

"I know," the farmer says. "When you want Lenin, he lives; when I want Lenin, he is dead."

A short version of the same theme: "Why are the beds in Russia so wide? Because Lenin is always with us."

Another story has the founder of the Soviet state returning for the 50th anniversary of his Revolution. After being warmly greeted, Lenin asks for a private room and all the Pravda printed since his death.

The current leaders keep trying to see Lenin—but he wants no visitors—he just stays in his room and takes modest meals. Finally, after many weeks of research, Lenin appears with his hat and coat on and asks for a taxi to the airport.

"Where?" Where are you going?" "Back to Switzerland to start over," Lenin replies.

Some jokes follow the Russian tradition of proverbs. Thus the floors at the special hospital for the Kremlin are "polished" and the doctors who work there "certified." This rhymes in Russian. The inference is that while the Kremlin's doctors are not the best in the country, their political credentials are impeccable.

The Jews contribute greatly to the stream of Soviet humor. Example:

Outside a store, a long line has formed before opening hours. At 10 a.m., the manager steps out on the sidewalk and says that, if there are any Jews in the line, they should leave. He locks the door. Thirty minutes later he does the same thing, naming Georgians, then Armenians and on down through the other nationalities. Finally, he comes out at 3 p.m. and tells those remaining to go home, the store will not be open that day. "See," one of the Russians in line says, "the Jews always get special treatment."

The theme of emigration is known in a story about the girl who saved Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev from drowning at his Black Sea hideaway. He offers her all kinds of riches in reward, but she asks only that all those people who want to leave be allowed to. "Ah, I see, you want me all to yourself," he replies.

> See *Arrests* page.

Staggering Profits

"In the recent Middle East war," Mr. Teng said, "I bought Arab oil at a low price with the large amount of foreign exchange it had earned by peddling munitions, and then sold it at a high price, making staggering profits in the twinkle of an eye."

He said, "The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union and the United States and predicted that, sooner or later, they either will fight each other or their citizens will rise in revolution."

He called Moscow a "merchant of death," which sends outstated weapons at high prices to underdeveloped countries in exchange for strategic raw materials and farm produce.

Outside a store, a long line has formed before opening hours. At 10 a.m., the manager steps out on the sidewalk and says that, if there are any Jews in the line, they should leave. He locks the door. Thirty minutes later he does the same thing, naming Georgians, then Armenians and on down through the other nationalities. Finally, he comes out at 3 p.m. and tells those remaining to go home, the store will not be open that day. "See," one of the Russians in line says, "the Jews always get special treatment."

The theme of emigration is known in a story about the girl who saved Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev from drowning at his Black Sea hideaway. He offers her all kinds of riches in reward, but she asks only that all those people who want to leave be allowed to. "Ah, I see, you want me all to yourself," he replies.

Staggering Profits

"In the recent Middle East war," Mr. Teng said, "I bought Arab oil at a low price with the large amount of foreign exchange it had earned by peddling munitions, and then sold it at a high price, making staggering profits in the twinkle of an eye."

He said, "The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union and the United States and predicted that, sooner or later, they either will fight each other or their citizens will rise in revolution."

He called Moscow a "merchant of death," which sends outstated weapons at high prices to underdeveloped countries in exchange for strategic raw materials and farm produce.

Outside a store, a long line has formed before opening hours. At 10 a.m., the manager steps out on the sidewalk and says that, if there are any Jews in the line, they should leave. He locks the door. Thirty minutes later he does the same thing, naming Georgians, then Armenians and on down through the other nationalities. Finally, he comes out at 3 p.m. and tells those remaining to go home, the store will not be open that day. "See," one of the Russians in line says, "the Jews always get special treatment."

The theme of emigration is known in a story about the girl who saved Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev from drowning at his Black Sea hideaway. He offers her all kinds of riches in reward, but she asks only that all those people who want to leave be allowed to. "Ah, I see, you want me all to yourself," he replies.

> See *Arrests* page.

Cambodia Rebels Sink Two Ships

PHNOM PENH, April 11 (UPI)—Rebel gunners sank two government navy landing ships on the Tonle Sap River last night, destroying 10 tons of artillery shells and killing at least 17 soldiers, field reports said.

Meanwhile, in South Vietnam, government forces backed by bombers and artillery have launched a regimental size operation in a highly contested zone near Highway 1, between Saigon and the Cambodian border, field reports said.

He said that Japan has suffered more from the current energy situation than any other industrialized country.

"But Japan . . . because of her sense of international solidarity, will make the maximum contribution within her power to the solution of the various problems confronting the developing countries and, ultimately, the world economy as a whole," he said.

British Minister of State David Ennals said that the most urgent problem of the global economic picture is the plight of those developing countries which produce no oil or other raw materials.

He urged everyone to "move fast to help countries in this category."



TERRORIST TRIO—The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine distributed in Beirut yesterday this photo, said to show the men who staged attack. They were identified, from left, as Munir Mughrabi, Palestinian, 20; Ahmed Sheikh Mahmud, a Syrian, 21, and Yassin Mozani, 27, an Iraqi. All were killed in raid at Kiryat Shemona.

Then Die in Explosion**3 Arab Guerrillas Slay 18 Israelis in Raid**

(Continued from Page 1) tack in Israel since the Lod Airport massacre of May 30, 1972, in which 28 persons were killed.

"There have been other terrorist attacks before," Mrs. Meir said, "but this one exceeds any of the other ones in its abomination."

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrillas leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, such as populated with many new

كذا من الأصل

Possible Criminal Conspiracy**Tax Agency Said to Ask Probe By Jury of Nixon Gift Claim**

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—Donald Alexander, the commissioner of internal revenue, has asked that the special Watergate prosecutor's office initiate a grand jury investigation into a possible criminal conspiracy stemming from President Nixon's claim of a \$423,018 tax deduction for his vice-presidential papers, well-placed sources said yesterday.

Senate Votes Election-Fund Reform Bill

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—After 13 days of debate and 51 roll-call votes, the Senate passed today a sweeping campaign reform bill that would use taxpayers' money instead of large private contributions to pay for presidential and congressional election campaigns starting in 1976.

The bill, which passed 53 to 32, was the most far-reaching election legislation adopted by either house of Congress since the disclosure by the Watergate investigation of past campaign abuses.

The bill now goes to the House, where many representatives oppose the idea of using public funds to finance their challengers. In addition, President Nixon has denounced public financing of campaigns as a "raid on the public treasury" and is expected to veto any such bill, reaching his desk.

Voting for the bill were 15 Republicans and 38 Democrats, while 23 Republicans and nine Democrats voted against it.

Supporters of the bill said that it was needed to break the influence of large contributions in election campaigns, and opponents argued among other things, that it would aid incumbents because incumbents have more money to spend than challengers.

The bill would extend public funding to the presidential primaries as well as to primaries and general elections for the House and Senate. It also would ban individual contributions to candidates of \$3,000 for each election year—up to \$6,000 for contributions by organizations—and set the following over-

seas election spending limit:

For presidential candidates who have to raise \$250,000 in contributions of \$250 or less, totaling \$50,000 from each of 50 states in order to be eligible for federal matching grants to finance his primary race.

The bill would limit presidential candidates to overall expenditures of about \$17 million for their general election campaigns.

This compares to about \$55 million spent on President Nixon's re-election campaign in 1972 and upward of \$26 million spent by Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic candidate.

The spending limit in general elections, for Senate and House as well as presidential candidates, is 12 cents per voter, or \$175,000 for the Senate and \$80,000 for the House.

In primaries, the limit is 3 cents per voter.

Cash contributions of more than \$100 would be outlawed.

During the lengthy debate, the Senate also added other provisions such as a requirement for a uniform closing hour for polls across the country, starting at 11 p.m. in the east, and a prohibition against the disclosure of presidential election returns until midnight Eastern Standard Time, on election day.

Radiation Rises Off Sardinia

By HOMI J. BREHAN

BOMBAY, April 11 (UPI).—Radioactive pollution has been steadily growing in the sea off Sardinia since the nearby island of La Maddalena became a home port for U.S. Navy submarine tenders in 1972, the newspaper "Il Messaggero" said today.

The spending limit in general elections, for Senate and House as well as presidential candidates, is 12 cents per voter, or \$175,000 for the Senate and \$80,000 for the House.

In primaries, the limit is 3 cents per voter.

Cash contributions of more than \$100 would be outlawed.

During the lengthy debate, the Senate also added other provisions such as a requirement for a uniform closing hour for polls across the country, starting at 11 p.m. in the east, and a prohibition against the disclosure of presidential election returns until midnight Eastern Standard Time, on election day.

Radiation Rises Off Sardinia

By HOMI J. BREHAN

BOMBAY, April 11 (UPI).—Radioactive pollution has been steadily growing in the sea off Sardinia since the nearby island of La Maddalena became a home port for U.S. Navy submarine tenders in 1972, the newspaper "Il Messaggero" said today.

The spending limit in general elections, for Senate and House as well as presidential candidates, is 12 cents per voter, or \$175,000 for the Senate and \$80,000 for the House.

In primaries, the limit is 3 cents per voter.

Cash contributions of more than \$100 would be outlawed.

During the lengthy debate, the Senate also added other provisions such as a requirement for a uniform closing hour for polls across the country, starting at 11 p.m. in the east, and a prohibition against the disclosure of presidential election returns until midnight Eastern Standard Time, on election day.

Casinos Urged For Times Square

By HOMI J. BREHAN

BOMBAY, April 11 (UPI).—A proposal for plush gambling casinos as a means of revitalizing Times Square will be pressed upon city and state legislators by the Broadway Association, whose members represent theaters as well as other businesses.

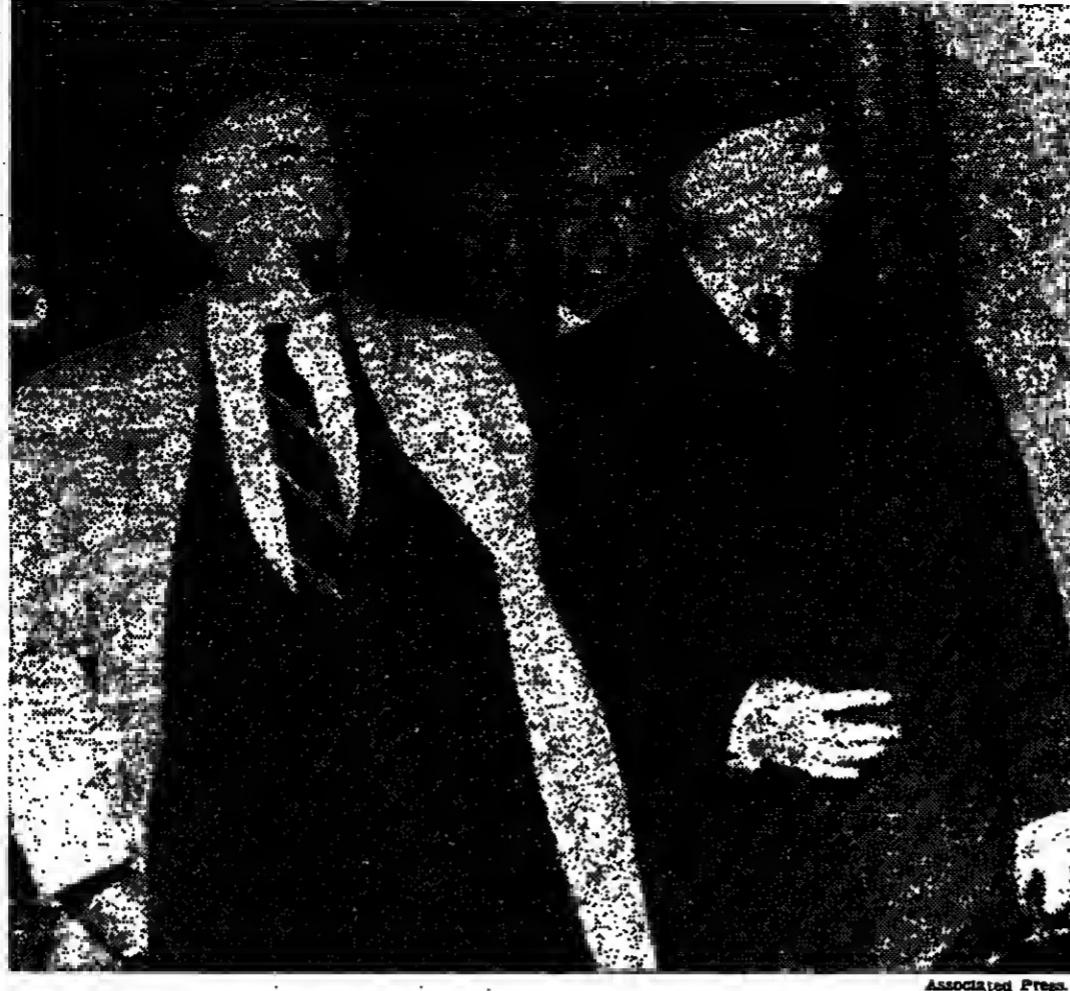
It asked for an end to the arrangement with the United States, saying: "A situation such as that at La Maddalena, without controls or guarantees in defiance of all safety rules, is unacceptable for the Italian people."

The newspaper said that data collected by Italy's National Committee on Nuclear Energy showed a steady increase in the amount of radioactive cobalt-60 and manganese-54 in mud, algae, mussels and sponges in the area.

On Our LOW Wkly Rates You Can Live At The EAST END HOTEL with 10 Meals' weekly for LESS THAN \$5.57 to \$9.82 PER DAY, depending on double or single weekly occupancy.

10 HEARTY AMERICAN HOME-STYLE MEALS with occasional German and Italian specialties ideal for Men, Women, Students.

Write or phone for FREE BROCHURE EAST END HOTEL 691 E. 28 ST. N.Y.C. 10011 Phone: (212) LE 6-5000



DEFENDANTS—Former Attorney General John Mitchell (left) and former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans leaving federal court in New York after session Wednesday.

Denies Trying to Fix Anything**Mitchell Testifies, Rebuts Four Witnesses**

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT).

Former Attorney General John Mitchell took the witness stand in his own defense yesterday and swore that he never tried to "fix" or impede a federal investigation in return for a contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

Mr. Mitchell's statements were the first indication that the tax material had been delivered to Mr. Jaworski some time ago, rather than as part of the IRS's recent report to Mr. Nixon that he owes \$482,787.13 plus interest. Mr. Nixon has agreed to pay.

Authentic Lacking

Mr. Jaworski said he wanted to conclude earlier this year that the grand jury that sat on the Watergate cover-up did not have the constitutional authority to indict a president in office.

A number of Washington tax experts and former government officials interviewed by telephone yesterday deplored Mr. Alexander's direct request for a formal grand jury investigation as a highly unusual step that could provide more embarrassment for the administration. A former IRS official said that such investigations were normally conducted by the special agents of the service and later submitted to the Justice Department for possible criminal action.

The bill would extend public funding to the presidential primaries as well as to primaries and general elections for the House and Senate. It also would ban individual contributions to candidates of \$3,000 for each election year—up to \$6,000 for contributions by organizations—and set the following over-

seas election spending limit:

For presidential candidates who have to raise \$250,000 in contributions of \$250 or less, totaling \$50,000 from each of 50 states in order to be eligible for federal matching grants to finance his primary race.

The bill would limit presidential candidates to overall expenditures of about \$17 million for their general election campaigns.

This compares to about \$55 million spent on President Nixon's re-election campaign in 1972 and upward of \$26 million spent by Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic candidate.

The spending limit in general elections, for Senate and House as well as presidential candidates, is 12 cents per voter, or \$175,000 for the Senate and \$80,000 for the House.

In primaries, the limit is 3 cents per voter.

Cash contributions of more than \$100 would be outlawed.

During the lengthy debate, the Senate also added other provisions such as a requirement for a uniform closing hour for polls across the country, starting at 11 p.m. in the east, and a prohibition against the disclosure of presidential election returns until midnight Eastern Standard Time, on election day.

Radiation Rises Off Sardinia

By HOMI J. BREHAN

BOMBAY, April 11 (UPI).—Radioactive pollution has been steadily growing in the sea off Sardinia since the nearby island of La Maddalena became a home port for U.S. Navy submarine tenders in 1972, the newspaper "Il Messaggero" said today.

The spending limit in general elections, for Senate and House as well as presidential candidates, is 12 cents per voter, or \$175,000 for the Senate and \$80,000 for the House.

In primaries, the limit is 3 cents per voter.

Cash contributions of more than \$100 would be outlawed.

During the lengthy debate, the Senate also added other provisions such as a requirement for a uniform closing hour for polls across the country, starting at 11 p.m. in the east, and a prohibition against the disclosure of presidential election returns until midnight Eastern Standard Time, on election day.

Radiation Rises Off Sardinia

By HOMI J. BREHAN

BOMBAY, April 11 (UPI).—Radioactive pollution has been steadily growing in the sea off Sardinia since the nearby island of La Maddalena became a home port for U.S. Navy submarine tenders in 1972, the newspaper "Il Messaggero" said today.

The spending limit in general elections, for Senate and House as well as presidential candidates, is 12 cents per voter, or \$175,000 for the Senate and \$80,000 for the House.

In primaries, the limit is 3 cents per voter.

Cash contributions of more than \$100 would be outlawed.

During the lengthy debate, the Senate also added other provisions such as a requirement for a uniform closing hour for polls across the country, starting at 11 p.m. in the east, and a prohibition against the disclosure of presidential election returns until midnight Eastern Standard Time, on election day.

Radiation Rises Off Sardinia

By HOMI J. BREHAN

BOMBAY, April 11 (UPI).—Radioactive pollution has been steadily growing in the sea off Sardinia since the nearby island of La Maddalena became a home port for U.S. Navy submarine tenders in 1972, the newspaper "Il Messaggero" said today.

The spending limit in general elections, for Senate and House as well as presidential candidates, is 12 cents per voter, or \$175,000 for the Senate and \$80,000 for the House.

In primaries, the limit is 3 cents per voter.

Cash contributions of more than \$100 would be outlawed.

During the lengthy debate, the Senate also added other provisions such as a requirement for a uniform closing hour for polls across the country, starting at 11 p.m. in the east, and a prohibition against the disclosure of presidential election returns until midnight Eastern Standard Time, on election day.

Radiation Rises Off Sardinia

By HOMI J. BREHAN

BOMBAY, April 11 (UPI).—Radioactive pollution has been steadily growing in the sea off Sardinia since the nearby island of La Maddalena became a home port for U.S. Navy submarine tenders in 1972, the newspaper "Il Messaggero" said today.

The spending limit in general elections, for Senate and House as well as presidential candidates, is 12 cents per voter, or \$175,000 for the Senate and \$80,000 for the House.

In primaries, the limit is 3 cents per voter.

Cash contributions of more than \$100 would be outlawed.

During the lengthy debate, the Senate also added other provisions such as a requirement for a uniform closing hour for polls across the country, starting at 11 p.m. in the east, and a prohibition against the disclosure of presidential election returns until midnight Eastern Standard Time, on election day.

Radiation Rises Off Sardinia

By HOMI J. BREHAN

BOMBAY, April 11 (UPI).—Radioactive pollution has been steadily growing in the sea off Sardinia since the nearby island of La Maddalena became a home port for U.S. Navy submarine tenders in 1972, the newspaper "Il Messaggero" said today.

The spending limit in general elections, for Senate and House as well as presidential candidates, is 12 cents per voter, or \$175,000 for the Senate and \$80,000 for the House.

In primaries, the limit is 3 cents per voter.

Cash contributions of more than \$100 would be outlawed.

During the lengthy debate, the Senate also added other provisions such as a requirement for a uniform closing hour for polls across the country, starting at 11 p.m. in the east, and a prohibition against the disclosure of presidential election returns until midnight Eastern Standard Time, on election day.

Radiation Rises Off Sardinia

By HOMI J. BREHAN

BOMBAY, April 11 (UPI).—Radioactive pollution has been steadily growing in the sea off Sardinia since the nearby island of La Maddalena became a home port for U.S. Navy submarine tenders in 1972, the newspaper "Il Messaggero" said today.

The spending limit in general elections, for Senate and House as well as presidential candidates, is 12 cents per voter, or \$175,000 for the Senate and \$80,000 for the House.

In primaries, the limit is 3 cents per voter.

Cash contributions of more than \$100 would be outlawed.

During the lengthy debate, the Senate also added other provisions such as a requirement for a uniform closing hour for polls across the country, starting at 11 p.m. in the east, and a prohibition against the disclosure of presidential election returns until midnight Eastern Standard Time, on election day.

Radiation Rises Off Sardinia

By HOMI J. BREHAN

BOMBAY, April 11 (UPI).—Radioactive pollution has been steadily growing in the sea off Sardinia since the nearby island of La Maddalena became a home port for U.S. Navy submarine tenders in 1972, the newspaper "Il Messaggero" said today.

The spending limit in general elections, for Senate and House as well as presidential candidates, is 12 cents per voter, or \$175,000 for the Senate and \$80,000 for the House.

In primaries, the limit is 3 cents per voter.

Cash contributions of more than \$100 would be outlawed.

During the lengthy debate, the Senate also added other provisions such as a requirement for a uniform closing hour for polls across the country, starting at 11 p.m. in the east, and a prohibition against the disclosure of presidential election returns until midnight Eastern Standard Time, on election day.

Radiation Rises Off Sardinia

By HOMI J. BREHAN

BOMBAY, April 11 (UPI).—Radioactive pollution has been steadily growing in the sea off Sardinia since the nearby island of La Maddalena became a home port for U.S. Navy submarine tenders in 1972, the newspaper "Il Messaggero" said today.

The spending limit in general elections, for Senate and House as well as presidential candidates, is 12 cents per voter, or \$175,000 for the Senate and \$80,000 for the House.

In primaries, the limit is 3 cents per voter.

Cash contributions of more than \$100 would be outlawed.

During the lengthy debate, the Senate also added other provisions such as a requirement for a uniform closing hour for polls across the country, starting at 11 p.m. in the east, and a prohibition against the disclosure of presidential election returns until midnight Eastern Standard Time, on election day.

Radiation Rises Off Sardinia

By HOMI J. BREHAN

Little Chance of Comeback

10-Year Ban on Politics Ends For 102 Ex-Leaders of Brazil

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 11 (UPI)—Ten-year bans on political activity expired quietly yesterday for 102 key figures in Brazil's last civilian government, which was overthrown by a rightist military revolt in 1964.

But there was little likelihood that these headline makers from the past—among them former Presidents Janio Quadros and Joao Goulart, farm organizer Juano and Communist chief Luiz Carlos Prestes—would ever return to the political arena.

Instead of sending leaders of the ousted regime to a firing squad—as has often been done after Latin American “revolutions”—Brazil's military government got rid of pre-1964 public

figures by turning them into “nonpersons,” by decrees barring them from political activity for a decade.

The tactic worked. Many of the blacklisted former leaders—known here as *cassados*, Portuguese for “the annulled ones”—left the country. Others remained in Brazil but kept their mouths shut and disappeared into the anonymity of routine jobs.

The first list of *cassados* was announced on April 10, 1964—11 days after the fall of Mr. Goulart's left-leaning civilian administration. It contained 102 names and included the former President himself, cabinet ministers, congressmen, governors, labor union leaders, political party chiefs, leftist military officers and key civil servants.

Subsequent lists banned more than 1,000 other well-known public figures who have not yet completed their 10 years in political limbo.

A *cassado* in Brazil cannot hold or run for public office, vote, belong to a political party or make any public statements about politics or government. A much-contested 1970 federal decree toughened the restrictions by saying a *cassado* can never be elected to any office—even after the ban against him runs out.

The penalty for violating these restrictions is jail. But, as always in Brazil, there are subtle modifications to this situation. Some *cassados*, for example, contend they cannot get loans from government-affiliated banks.

In 1968, when the armed forces



Joao Goulart (left) and Janio Quadros (1961 photos).

felt that former President Quadros, Mr. Goulart's predecessor, had made a statement that was too political, they sent him off to a hotel in a remote town on the Bolivian border for four months.

Theoretically, now that the ban has expired, politicians from the pre-1964 period could resume

Australia Schedules Election for May 18

CANBERRA, Australia, April 11 (UPI)—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam announced today that general elections will be held on May 18.

Mr. Whitlam was prodded into calling a general election after the opposition groups blocked two routine money bills in the Senate. His Labor government has been in office only 16 months.

activity within the limited civilian political system which is permitted to function in present-day Brazil. But it seems unlikely they will want to get too involved in politics.

The current justice minister, Armando Palaio, warned this week that the government “will in no way allow the comeback of those who were responsible for the situation that threatened to lead our country into chaos.”

He added that any former *cassado* could always be decreed a *cassado* again, “immediately, if necessary.”

Fonda Visits Viet Cong

HONG KONG, April 11 (UPI)—American film actress Jane Fonda has left Hanoi for the Viet Cong-controlled zone in South Vietnam, the North Vietnamese News Agency reported today.

Peron Said to Be Stepping Up Drive on Leftist Followers

Buenos Aires, April 11 (AP)—President Juan Peron is showing signs of stepping up his pressures on leftists in his movement. But the 78-year-old general has not completely disowned them, and there is no sign that the leftists have given up.

The controversy came closer to the boiling point this week when Mr. Peron's six-month-old government closed down the leftist chief press organ, the weekly magazine *El Decamismo*.

The publication bears the name of the Argentine workers—the “shirtless ones”—who were the backbone of the old Peron government from 1945 to 1955.

It was Mr. Peron's second move against the radical leftist press in less than a month and left the 250,000 or so Peronist Youth followers in a quandary about the government's next move.

Ever since his return to the presidency in October, Mr. Peron has sided increasingly with the old-line Peronist labor leaders. Their support comes from the 2.5-million-member General Labor Confederation, which Mr. Peron built 25 years ago.

In mid-March, the leftist news-

paper *El Mundo* was disbanded. Its editors were arrested and accused of spreading subversive propaganda.

The leftists found a home in the Peronist movement because they consider its basic ideals compatible with their own, *El Mundo* and leftist groups maintained that the old-line labor leaders were virtually imprisoning Mr. Peron through strong-arm tactics.

In recent weeks, Mr. Peron's government has given police an increasingly free hand in rounding up leftist Peronists and others suspected of collaborating with guerrillas.

Mr. Peron's campaign against those he calls “Marxist infiltrators” has steadily increased since he returned to Argentina last June 20 from 18 years in exile.

In October, he called for a purge of Marxists.

Oregon Rocks Called Part of Earth's Core

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—A team of scientists claimed yesterday that rocks first found about 85 years ago are from the earth's core.

Until now, scientist have been able only to make guesses—often based upon elaborate extrapolations—about the nature of the planet's molten core.

Learning the composition of the core would have major significance for studies of the earth's origin and evolution, particularly the movement of continents, a process called continental drift.

The Cornell University scientists outlined details of their work to the American Geophysical Union meeting here.

The rocks, which contain iron,

nickel and garnet, were picked from the bottom of Josephine Creek near Cave Junction, Ore. in the Klamath Mountains. John M. Bird, a geologist, said, The two-mile stretch along the creek, once heavily prospected for gold, is the only region in the world where such specimens have been found.

Found in 1886

Named josphinite, the rocks first were discovered by prospectors in the 1890s. But until now, they have been only a rock collector's curiosity.

Mr. Bird and his colleagues say they have no direct evidence that the rocks actually were formed in the earth's outer core and then shoved upward.

The rocks, which contain iron, nickel and garnet, were picked

out other possible explanation of the rocks' origin.

If we're wrong, somebody's going to have to come up with a better explanation,” Mr. Bird told a news conference.

Because of its chemical composition, the scientists have concluded that josphinite could only have been formed in the extreme heat and pressure found at least 2,000 miles beneath the earth's surface.

How the josphinite might have been transported to the earth's surface through geological processes remains a mystery, Mr. Bird said. But he suggested that the movement of pieces of the earth's crust on the globe—continental drift—probably was responsible.

Strikers March In Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (UPI)—Striking city workers marched through central Addis Ababa today, demanding the removal of the mayor and other senior municipal officials.

Armed riot police watched as the 6,000 demonstrators converged on the city hall, but there were no incidents.

The strikers—including most of the municipality's 5,000 workers, busmen, railworkers and students—surrounded the building and handed in a petition.

They then marched past the royal palace, where they shouted their demands for the mayor's removal.

In 1968, when the armed forces

AGAINST INFLATION INVEST IN BUILT-UP PROPERTY

APARTMENTS - STUDIOS - BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL PREMISES IN

THE HEART OF EUROPE GENEVA

■ Individual property subdivided by notary deed.
■ No charges for administration and upkeep.
■ Good investment growth, indexed.
■ Resale warranted.
■ Free re-assessment.

**INCOME 10% INDEXED
IN SWISS FRANCS
FOR 10 YEARS**

COMPLETED PROJECTS:
• Ferney-Ville park Residence. Buildings A and B.
• Les Feux Follets.
• Le Clos du Roy.
• "Geneva" Residence.
• "Le Chateau" Residence. Buildings A and B.
• "Saint-Germain" Residence. Buildings A and B.
• "Helveta-Park". Buildings A, B, C, D.
• "Le Pre Fleuri". Buildings A, B, C, D.
• Bellegarde-Industrie. Industrial estate to let.

CREDIMO

1. FLORISSANT
1266
TELEX
27.964
CREMO CH

GENEVE
Brussels, Montreal, Frankfurt, The Hague, London

Upon receipt of this coupon, we shall answer your information request.

NAME: TEL:

ADDRESS: COUNTRY:

MUETTE - POMPE JASMIN-VICTOR-HUGO PARIS 16th REQUIRE

from June 10th to July 1st.

COMFORTABLE LARGE FURNISHED APARTMENT

Minimum 2-3 bedrooms with individual beds, living, kitchen, 2 bathrooms, telephone. Quiet, light & sunny, near Bois.

Full payment in advance.
Write to: MAVALA S.A.
5 R. de la Musse, 1205 Geneva.

WANTED - FARM TO BUY FARM SOUTH EASTERN FRANCE

working order minimum 20-30 hectares pasture and arable land capable supporting small flock sheep. Well fenced plenty natural water, good farm buildings and three bed three bathrooms, farm house, good condition, min. 1000 m² watered ground, electricity. House for guardian and all within reasonable distance an autoroute but remote other habitation.

Write full particulars and

price to: Box D-4453, Herald Tribune, Paris.

For information contact:

Liquidation Sale at the Tribunal de Grande Instance in Paris,
Thursday, May 2, 1974, at 2 p.m.

A REAL ESTATE COMPLEX IN PARIS (15th Arrondissement)

9 bis and 11 RUE ANTOINE BOURDELLE MAINE-MONTPARNasse AREA

Around 2.659 sq.m. UNOCCUPIED
AROUND 58 METERS ON RUE ANTOINE BOURDELLE

A building permit has been delivered under No. 38.225 at the same address for 2 resident buildings on eight and nine floors, with ground floor for professional and commercial use plus a level underground garage.

STARTING PRICE: Fr. 12.000.000

For information contact:

Me René KARIAK, Lawyer in Paris, 24 Rue Bassano. Me REGNARD, Building Manager in Paris, 160 Rue Saint-Jacques. Me FERRARI, Building Manager in Paris, 150 Rue de Rivoli. Me PAVEC, Building Manager in Paris, 100 Rue Quincampoix. Me René DEBAUX, Architect in Paris, 51 Rue de Bellechasse, and visit on the spot.

MEXICO

IN NEARBY PARADISE AREA

INVESTMENT IN LEISURE - APARTMENTS
MANAGED LIKE A HOTEL OF LUXURY CLASS.

BUILT ON THE BEACH.

SPORTS: SWIMMING POOL - PARACHUTE RIDES - SKIN DIVING - WATER SKIING - DEEP SEA FISHING - SAILING - TENNIS - HORSE RIDING - HUNTING.

HIGH INCOME - GROWTH - SECURITY

DOWNT PAYMENT: AS LITTLE AS \$5,350.

Write: CLEM. - B.P. 248 - 1211 GENEVA 12 - Switzerland

For information contact:

SO YOU'RE GOING TO
BUY A CONDOMINIUM
IN FLORIDA?

GOOD LUCK!

For information contact:

Mr. David KARIAK, Lawyer in Paris, 24 Rue Bassano. Me REGNARD, Building Manager in Paris, 160 Rue Saint-Jacques. Me FERRARI, Building Manager in Paris, 150 Rue de Rivoli. Me PAVEC, Building Manager in Paris, 100 Rue Quincampoix. Me René DEBAUX, Architect in Paris, 51 Rue de Bellechasse, and visit on the spot.

For information contact:

Box D-4453, Herald Tribune, Paris.

For information contact:



A BLANKET REFUSAL Comic-strip hero Linus staged his debut as campaigner against repeal of existing divorce law in Rome yesterday. The question will be put to a national referendum. The pro-divorce signs read, from left: "My Parents get along well together; they will never part; they are happy together; but they know that not all parents are happy; so on May 12 they will vote NO."

Scientist Concludes Jesus Was Crucified on Thursday

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI)—A scientist, using new tables of dates figured on a computer, has concluded that the Crucifixion of Jesus occurred on the fifth day of the week, a Thursday, April 6, AD 30, and not on Friday.

"Up to now, we didn't have the hard facts to fasten to, but now we have them," Roger Rusk, a Knoxville, Tenn., physicist, said. His deductions also would mean that Jesus lay in the tomb a full three days as He had foreseen instead of the 36 hours supposed in church tradition. By it, churches mark Friday as the day He died.

"But the movements of the moon don't provide the occasion for it then," Mr. Rusk said in a telephone interview. "Putting together what we now know, it's evident the day was Thursday." He also concludes that the year—not previously fixed precisely—was AD 30.

In making his assessments, he used newly calculated tables of new and full moons from 1001 BC to 1651, as determined on a sophisticated computer by Herman Goldstine at the Institute of

Saxbe to Reorganize Justice Department

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—Plans for the second major reorganization of the Justice Department in six months were today made by Attorney General William Saxbe.

The change, in effect, would return the department to its organizational state before Elliott Richardson served as attorney general. Mr. Richardson ordered a reorganization just before his resignation in October. Mr. Saxbe's plan is expected to concentrate more power in the hands of his new deputy, Laurence Silberman.

Criticism of Idea Grows in U.S.

Zeal for Solar Home Heating Seen Fading

By Robert E. Tomasson

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT)—Prospects appear to be dimming for a major federally financed effort to advance the use of solar energy in the heating and cooling of homes and other buildings.

Four months ago, at the height of fears of a winter fuel shortage, such plans gained momentum in Congress. But now the cautionary voices in the scientific and housing fields are growing stronger.

The critics contend that a proposed federally funded demonstration project would inhibit and duplicate research already under way, and that existing technology is insufficiently advanced to warrant an expensive, national demonstration project.

Moreover, some housing specialists are emphasizing that, whatever the technical feasibility of the plan, the nation's housing industry is not geared to handle a shift from conventional fuels.

Various Models

Experimental models of various types using the sun as a prime heating source have existed for 20 years.

In its simplest form, a black heat-collecting surface is erected facing the sky, usually with a southeast orientation. A liquid,

Two Americans Save Lands of Clan Donald

GLASGOW, April 11 (UPI)—Two Scots-Americans have saved the last of the Clan Donald's historic lands from falling into the hands of strangers, fellow clanmen announced in the time of Jesus.

"They kept a lunar calendar and went entirely by the moon," he said. Since Jesus died on an afternoon before the sunset beginning of Passover, just when it was hinged on when Passover started that year and that, in turn, depends on the time of the new moon—the key supplied by Mr. Rusk.

Mr. Rusk, emeritus professor of physics at the University of Tennessee where he taught for 28 years, detailed his findings in a recent issue of the weekly Christianity Today.

He said internal evidence of the Scriptures also suggest Thursday and their maintenance of the Friday tradition had made it necessary to assume an inactive "day of silence" in Jesus' days in Jerusalem before His arrest.

However, the Gospel never mentions such a day, Mr. Rusk noted, adding that, "It is an invention designed to support" the traditional thesis of a Friday crucifixion.

That thesis "also depends on another dodge," he said, citing the traditional assumption that from Friday mid-afternoon until Sunday morning constitute the three days that Jesus was in the tomb before His resurrection.

In his deductions, Mr. Rusk noted that Passover begins on the 14th day of the Jewish month of Nissan, the start of which is determined by the spring new moon. The new tables show Nissan 14 came on Thursday only in the year 30 in the general span of years when the Crucifixion could have occurred.

The act of washing, drying and kissing feet is considered a token of fraternal love.

No Bar Seen By Envoy to Swedish Post

U.S. Senators Press Strausz-Hupe on Views

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—Robert Strausz-Hupe, the U.S. ambassador-designate to Sweden, has sought to put to rest speculation that, because of his conservative views, he might not be an effective envoy to a country with a long history of Socialist rule.

At his confirmation hearing yesterday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the 71-year-old diplomat, who in numerous magazine articles and books became known as an unwavering anti-Communist, had only praise for Sweden's neutral role in international conflicts.

Mr. Strausz-Hupe is now the ambassador to Belgium.

Neutral countries such as Sweden, he said, "have made a historical contribution to international stability. Indeed, I would go so far as to say these countries can lay claim to having been the conscience of the international community."

Kind Words

His remarks constituted perhaps the kindest words recently about Sweden from a Nixon administration official.

In December, 1972, Premier Olof Palme compared the stepped-up U.S. bombing of Hanoi with Nazi war crimes, and relations cooled between the countries, with each withdrawing its ambassador. Last month, both countries named new ambassadors, Sweden selecting Wilhelm Wachtmeister, 51.

A vote on Mr. Strausz-Hupe's nomination was scheduled for yesterday afternoon but was postponed for lack of time.

At the hearing, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and Sen. Claiborne Peay, D-Tenn., pressed the question of whether Mr. Strausz-Hupe would find the political climate in Stockholm uncongenial in view of his devotion to conservative causes.

Mr. Strausz-Hupe noted that he was born in Austria, whose universities, he said, have a long tradition of intellectual ties with Sweden's. He also pointed to his service as ambassador to Sri Lanka, a country with which the United States enjoyed friendly relations during his stay there despite a heavy Marxist influence in the Sri Lanka government.

Delay Is Urged

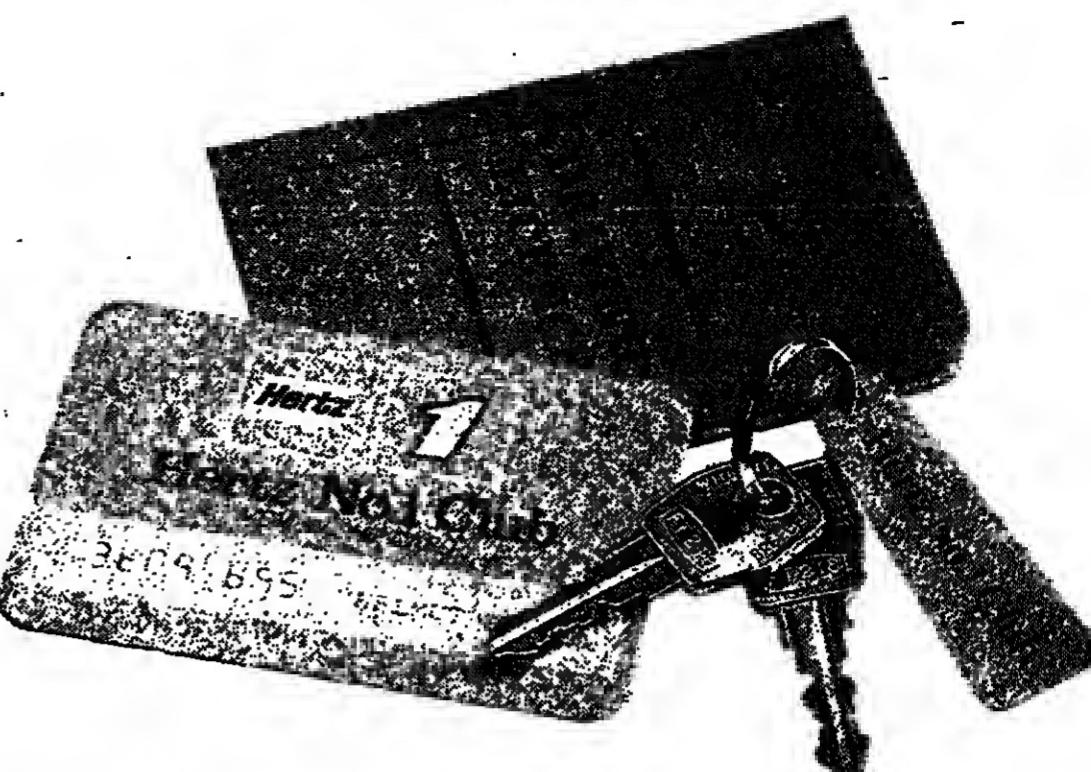
WASHINGTON, April 11 (Reuters)—Paul VI showing slight signs of physical weakness, washed the feet of 12 young polo victims today at Holy Thursday mass—a ritual that recalled Christ's gesture to the Apostles at the Last Supper.

The Pope, 76, who was bedridden twice with influenza last month and suffers from chronic arthritis, faltered once during the procession down the main aisle of the Basilica of St. John Lateran and again while mounting the steps to the altar, observers at the mass said.

The act of washing, drying and kissing feet is considered a token of fraternal love.

Mr. Firestone, 66, who contributed \$15,000 to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign, was named by the President last month to replace Mr. Strausz-

Another first for Hertz.
Now you need never
fill in another
form to rent a car.



In Hertz No.1 Club you just sign and go

(anywhere in Western Europe*)

Now there's no need to spend time form-filling every time you rent a car. Hertz has brought to Western Europe the famous Hertz No.1 Club, particularly valuable to businessmen and regular car-renters, because it's the fast and convenient way to rent a car.

In the No.1 Club you'll find that everything is waiting for you. Anywhere in Western Europe (and the United States). When you've made your reservation, quoting your No.1 Club number, your car will be waiting. Your rental form, too. Already filled in. You just show your driver's license, sign and drive off. All in a matter of minutes. It's free to join! In the Hertz No.1 Club your form to join could be the last you need ever fill in for us. It's because of innovations like this that Hertz is the world-wide leader in Rent-a-Cars. So join the club... send us the coupon now.

* Greece from 1st May.

Hertz rents Fords and other fine cars.

To: Hertz No.1 Club.
PO Box 661, 51 The Mall, London W5 3TD.

Please send me details of the Hertz No.1 Club.

Name _____
Address _____

If more convenient,
you can phone your
nearest Hertz office.

**Europe's
only international
daily newspaper.
It reaches where the
national dailies don't.**

Big claim.

Big paper.

What's more, the International Herald Tribune reaches an audience that even a combination of national dailies can't claim.

Here's why.

The businessmen who make up Europe's most important audience are increasingly multi-national. They work across borders. They buy and sell across borders. And they travel a lot.

So more and more they tend to rely on the one newspaper that really meets their needs. That's readily and always available, no matter where they are. That gives them the news they want, quickly, clearly, and untouched by "local" bias.

Just watch your fellow passengers on any European flight, and see what paper the businessmen read.

Oftener than not it's the International Herald Tribune. Europe's only international daily newspaper. And as more and more businessmen read it — every day — so do more advertisers use it.

Because it reaches where the national dailies don't.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post.

'Mobility' of Americans Declines, But They Change Homes Often

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—A Census Bureau population specialist says Americans may be slightly less mobile than they used to be but still change homes with great frequency.

A new study shows that 31.8 percent of all U.S. residents changed their residence during the three-year period ending in March, 1973.

The study also shows that more Americans moved away from the nation's metropolitan areas, 4,680,000, than moved in, 3,736,000.

In previous years, Census Bureau surveys showed that the percentage of Americans who changed homes every year declined from 19 or 20 percent in the early 1960s to 17.9 percent in 1971.

The most mobile age group in the population are persons in their 20s, of whom 58 percent changed homes in the 1970-1973 period.

There was no difference in black and white mobility rates, although whites tended to move longer distances. Persons with college education tended to move more than those without.

One trend noted by the survey is the continuing migration from central cities that started in the 1960s.

Both the South and the West experienced a net inflow of 1.2 million migrants, with the Northeast and North Central regions dropping in population.

Bishop, Priests Flee Riots in Mozambique

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 11 (Reuters)—A Roman Catholic bishop and six white missionaries have left Nampula in northern Mozambique following several days of rioting in the town by whites who have accused them of supporting guerrillas, church spokesmen said today.

The spokesman, in Nampula, said that the bishop left yesterday and that soon afterward, the six missionary priests—five Italians and a Portuguese—also left by plane. Their destinations were not revealed.

Page 6 — Friday, April 12, 1974 *

Politics and Policy

In Israel, as in so many nations in this peculiarly indecisive time, politics has superseded policy as the principal preoccupation of government. The first serious casualty was Golda Meir, one of the most remarkable women of our time: there may be other casualties whose sum will be more serious than can possibly be involved in the fate of a single individual, however distinguished.

The crisis that broke up Mrs. Meir's cabinet—a group which she had pushed and pulled together with great difficulty and an earlier threat of resignation—is, certainly on the surface, one of politics rather than policy. In normal times of course, the responsibility of civil government for military events is inescapable, and the failure of the judicial commission of inquiry into Israel's shortcomings in the October war to go beyond field officers in their condemnation left undoubted room for much dispute.

But what happened before and during Yom Kippur in 1973 is far less important than what happens after Passover in 1974. Both the past and the future of Israel were debated in the election campaign, and while the results were not conclusive, Mrs. Meir was able to organize a government to deal with the decisive question of what is yet to be. To have the government shattered by a dispute over what was most unfortunate.

SALT in Détente

In his Moscow visit, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger sought without success to lay the basis for a second strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT-2) by seeking "conceptual" agreement on establishing "essential equivalence" for the two sides in strategic offensive forces. Two years after SALT-1, an agreed concept is still lacking. The fundamental problem is that the two sides have very different forces quantitatively and qualitatively and both are engaged in vigorous modernization programs which will further alter the force relationships.

The Soviet Union is concerned about the three-to-one American lead in separately targetable missile warheads and a similar advantage in long-range bombers. By 1977, when the present five-year interim agreement on offensive weapons expires, the United States is likely to have a five-to-one lead in missile and bomber warheads.

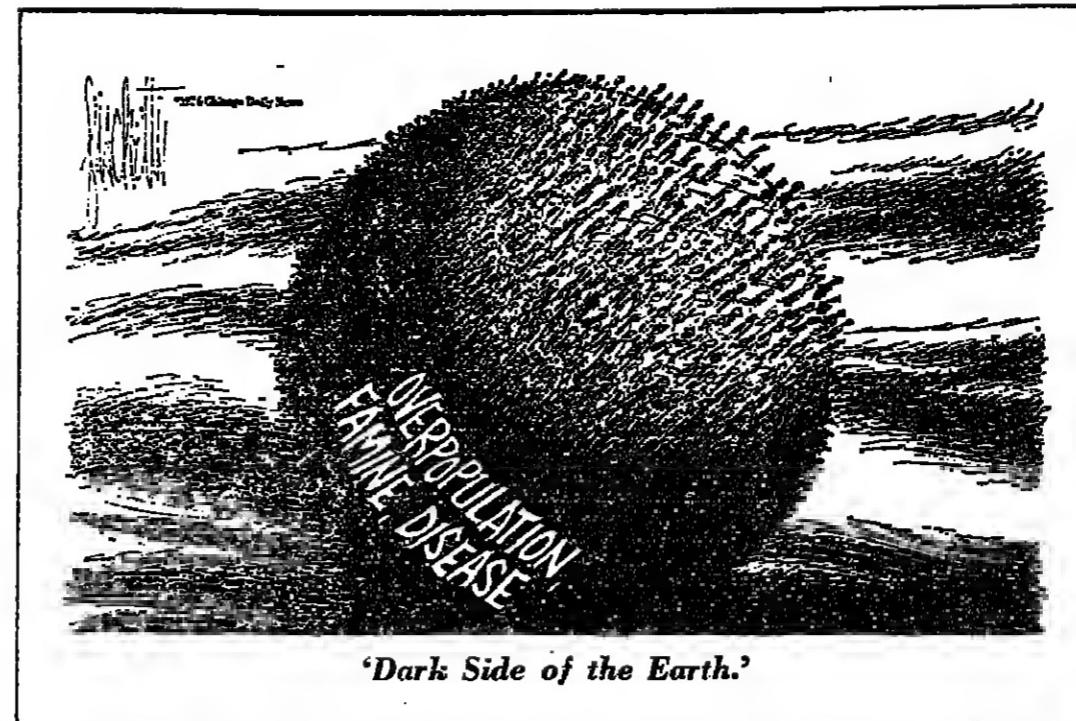
The United States is concerned about the "throw-weight" of the U.S.S.R.'s big land-based missiles and the even bigger ones the Soviet Union is now testing and may begin deploying in 1976-77. At present, taking missiles and bombers together, the two sides can hit each other with about the same payload of nuclear explosive, about eight million pounds. But counting land-based ICBMs alone, the Soviet throw-weight advantage is about three to one, and if the U.S.S.R. replaces all its existing ICBMs with the bigger ones it is now testing, it could double its ICBM throw-weight by the mid-1980s.

Land-based missiles are more accurate than submarine-based missiles and far quicker in reaching their targets than

To be sure, one weakness of the Meir coalition lay in an uneasy feeling among many Israelis that it was a union of the old hands, that it had neither prevented the renewal of war nor prepared adequately for a renewal when it came. There are hopes in Israel that something genuinely new may emerge from Mrs. Meir's resignation, and from the new elections that will be held.

But there does not seem to be any consensus on what this newness will comprise, nor just how the "caretaker" government is supposed to conduct itself during the critical months before the Israelis go to the polls again. There is still fighting on the Golan Heights, still raids by Palestinian guerrillas. Presumably, Mrs. Meir can continue to work for a truce, but what can she do toward achieving the settlement which such a truce—this time—presupposes.

The nature of the Israeli political crisis casts no light on this crucial aspect of Israel's relations with its neighbors and the world. It is of little consequence to them, or, ultimately, to Israel itself, whether or not Moshe Dayan and the government of which he was a part was responsible for Israeli losses in the October war. What is of utmost importance to all concerned is that there be no more wars—and that is precisely what is obscured by the current politicking.



'Dark Side of the Earth.'

Views of the Atlantic Alliance

Defense Is Definitely a 2-Way Street

By Georg Leber

BONN.—The Europeans are conceived and ungrateful! This at least is the opinion of some Americans. "We helped them to get back on their feet after the Second World War. Today they are our competitors in all parts of the world and on top of it they expect us to defend them."

"The Americans are arrogant and egotistic." This is what some Europeans think. "At the time of the Soviet bloc threat, when they needed us, they courted us. And today they hold us responsible for their problems. They want to withdraw from common defense even though it is their security which is defended in Europe."

In the countries of the Atlantic alliance, not a few black-and-white comments like these could be cited to describe feelings found on both sides of the Atlantic. While Henry Kissinger pleaded for more cooperation in the "Year of Europe," the "Atlantic River" seems to have widened. In Europe as in America there are people who fancy they could do without their old allies and yet lose nothing.

In One Bout

This is wrong. The political situation calls for a different course of action: The Europeans have to rely upon America even when their economy prospers. For America, independent Western European nations are one of the essentials. If, compared with the Soviet Union, it does not want to become a secondary power, Americans and Europeans are sitting in one boat, and therefore we should at least be wise enough to follow the maxim: "Don't rock the boat." The degree of interdependence of political, economic, and social factors which we have to take into account in order to understand our common situation can only be assessed in the larger context of world politics.

The European countries of the alliance are, geographically speaking, merely a narrow strip of the huge Eurasian continent. Left alone, they would be in a strategically unfavorable position against the heavily armed Soviet power bloc with its nuclear armament almost equivalent to that of the United States. In spite of its great economic power, Western Europe with its slightly more than 300 million inhabitants is no sufficient counterweight to the highly concentrated and well-disciplined power of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact nations.

It must be said quite clearly that the development of an Atlantic partnership, guaranteeing equitable rights to all its members, would be seriously jeopardized and exposed to great stress by the unilateral reductions in the U.S. military presence in Europe, a decision that would additionally also contravene the common security interests. Likewise, it is equally detrimental to the equal partnership concept when the very basis of Atlantic cooperation, including strategy, is questioned again and again. Even the most elegant formula will not solve Atlantic problems could not possibly develop into an independent third power, since their security against the Soviet Union can only be guaranteed by an effective alliance with the United States of America. Close ties with the United States, both political and military, alone can guarantee the security and independence of Western Europe.

At present, of the NATO forces in Europe, the West European nations contribute 90 percent of the ground forces, 80 percent of the naval forces and 75 percent of the air forces. Even if this contribution to our common security were further increased, the Western European nations could not possibly develop into an independent third power, since their security against the Soviet Union can only be guaranteed by an effective alliance with the United States of America.

Closely tied with the United States, both political and military, alone can guarantee the security and independence of Western Europe.

The undeniable fact therefore remains: Western Europe is America's forward line of defense.

This assessment is the underlying reason why joint efforts to maintain the Atlantic alliance in the future have to be continued and made evident in the day-to-day decisions.

Economic Strength

One basic for our security is our economy and it alone can mobilize the resources needed to maintain modern armed forces. The economic capabilities of the NATO countries are much greater than the GNP of the Warsaw Pact countries. This explains why in a phase of détente the Soviet Union is making every effort to reach our levels of performance in the fields of economy, research, and science through cooperation with the West.

In attempts to get major project contracts, ruthless competition among Western nations for the favor of the Soviet Union may have ruinous consequences for all of us.

Tensions in our monetary system and attempts to make profits at the expense of one's partners would in the long run do great

injurious damage to our alliance. This is another article of a series being published in the International Herald Tribune, on the problems and differences of Europe-U.S. relations. The series is being coordinated by Joseph Godson, who organized the Euro-American Conference in Amsterdam last year.

harm to our interests. For this reason, the United States and Western Europe must try to find constructive and fair solutions to their trade and currency problems, lest they might suffer from a reduction in their level of security.

Nobody can overlook the debates in the United States revolving about the question whether or not to reduce her troops in Europe. However: A decision by the United States to withdraw its troops across the Atlantic Ocean would neatly fit into the Soviet Union's long-term concept of reaping, from the conferences on security and cooperation, advantages at all levels, strengthening thereby its position of power without any reciprocal concessions at all. And nothing would be more apt to split Europe and America apart than an American decision in favor of a mere symbolic presence in Europe.

Nobody can overlook the debates in the United States revolving about the question whether or not to reduce her troops in Europe. However: A decision by the United States to withdraw its troops across the Atlantic Ocean would neatly fit into the Soviet Union's long-term concept of reaping, from the conferences on security and cooperation, advantages at all levels, strengthening thereby its position of power without any reciprocal concessions at all. And nothing would be more apt to split Europe and America apart than an American decision in favor of a mere symbolic presence in Europe.

Moreover, the events of the last few months have taught us how rapidly crisis situations can develop. If, in times of tension, American troops had to be redeployed to Europe, this would confront the U.S. government with a difficult political decision of either not moving up in the necessary reinforcements or of possibly escalating a critical situation by such redeployment.

Considering this situation it also appears to be somewhat contradictory for members of the U.S. Congress to advocate unilateral U.S. force reductions on the ground of inadequate financial support—as for instance offset payments to be made by the Federal Republic of Germany—while acknowledging at the same time the great efforts of that country both in support of the U.S. currency and in relieving the burdens of the American military presence in Europe.

It must be said quite clearly that the development of an Atlantic partnership, guaranteeing equitable rights to all its members, would be seriously jeopardized and exposed to great stress by the unilateral reductions in the U.S. military presence in Europe, a decision that would additionally also contravene the common security interests. Likewise,

it is equally detrimental to the equal partnership concept when the very basis of Atlantic cooperation, including strategy, is questioned again and again.

Even the most elegant formula will not solve Atlantic problems could not possibly develop into an independent third power, since their security against the Soviet Union can only be guaranteed by an effective alliance with the United States of America.

Closely tied with the United States, both political and military, alone can guarantee the security and independence of Western Europe.

The undeniable fact therefore remains: Western Europe is America's forward line of defense.

This assessment is the underlying reason why joint efforts to maintain the Atlantic alliance in the future have to be continued and made evident in the day-to-day decisions.

In Conclusion

The development of Atlantic partnership must be paralleled by efforts towards détente which were initiated by the nuclear test ban by SALT-1, the agreement of San Clemente on the prevention of nuclear wars, the German federal government's Ostpolitik and the Berlin Four-Powers agreement. A new relationship between East and West can only be achieved gradually. On the long road to normalization of these relations, all steps must be kept under control. We must make good use of our opportunities: If we want to avert the threat jeopardizing both America and Europe, we must have an Atlantic alliance which rests firmly on two solid pillars, America and Europe. Our guiding principles must therefore be:

First, the North Atlantic alliance continues to be the foundation of the security of the Western world. It should be developed to reach a level of genuine partnership between Europe and North America. Changes are needed only to strengthen our alliance, not to weaken or dissolve our alliance.

Second, the effectiveness of the alliance depends decisively on the transatlantic ties which must not be weakened; on keeping the cle-

Nixon's Tax Behavior And the Conservatives

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The qualities that we count on conservatism to bring to our moral and political life are restraint, proportion, respect for tradition and institutions, above all a belief in individual responsibility. By those standards, the reaction of some prominent conservative voices to President Nixon's tax behavior has been astonishing.

The Wall Street Journal editorially described the findings of large underpayments by Nixon as "a succession of technicalities." It said his "enemies" were using the tax issue unfairly and criticized this writer specifically for saying that Nixon's tax returns evidenced "avarice."

Rep. John Rhodes, the House Republican leader, said, "The country will forgive him for the fact that the people who made his income tax [returns] made... possibly some mistakes."

He was evidently accepting the official White House view that "any errors" in the President's returns "were made by those to whom he delegated the responsibility for preparing his returns and were made without his knowledge and without his approval."

'Masked Ball'

If the president of General Motors or the United Auto Workers was caught trying to deduct \$3,591 for his daughter's "masked ball" and failing to report as income \$92,288 spent by the company or union for improvements on his private home, would the Wall Street Journal think it unfair to call him avaricious?

If the same man took \$482,018 in deductions for a gift described falsely in his tax return and dependent on a back-dated deed, would Rhodes excuse him on the ground that it was all his accountants' fault?

What exactly are we being told here? That we are to accept as the normal standard of tax behavior in this country an attempt to deduct \$23,576 for "food expenses of the First Family" while traveling? That false statements and back-dated deeds are "technicalities"? That taxpayers are to be presumed not responsible for their returns? Or that these are the rules for citizens, not for the rest of us?

Of course not all conservatives have attempted to brush Nixon's tax wrongs under the rug—from him. Not should we expect conservatives generally to live up to their principles any more than liberals, who are hardly paragons of consistency. But the issues here do seem to be conservative issues, and especially the most important one: individual responsibility.

The notion that Nixon had nothing to do with his tax returns is "hardly acceptable" as the Times of London dryly put it. The question of fraud is now to be explored by the special prosecutor and by the House impeachment inquiry. Whatever the result, conservatives who reflect on the matter will surely want the process to go forward in a way that enhances respect for our legal and administrative institutions.

It's really a mystery that any conservative should still regard Richard Nixon as one of their own. He is something very different: a man without root, without respect for tradition, without consciousness of moral responsibility, without feeling for institutions except the desire to use them. His tax behavior is a fair example.

Trying to deduct the cost of a "masked ball" as "expenses incurred in the performance of official functions as President of the United States" is not our national standard of tax ethics. One tax expert, Prof. George Cooper of Columbia Law School, wrote last December: "It is time somebody spoke out against the notion that the President's tax behavior is simply a grandiose version of what everybody does. There is a level of tax conniving in the Nixon returns that goes beyond ordinary avoidance."

Ford's Innermost Views Revealed

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—In President Nixon's news summary Wednesday, the story causing dismay which cannot be used at all. Even so, his willingness to play cabinet scrabble with reporters—he says Osborne was not the first—is hardly in good taste.

This episode follows Ford's denunciation of the 1972 Nixon campaign organization as "an arrogant, elite guard of political adolescents." Familiar phraseology: What happened to "effete"?

The purpose of that blast was to remove Republicans and professional politicians as a class, from any Watergate taint. Blame the damned amateurs.

Let us count the re-election committee amateurs: John Mitchell had previously run a national presidential campaign; Fred LaRue had served as Mississippi's Republican national committeeman for six years; Maurice Stans was Nixon's budget director and the most experienced political fund-raiser extant.

Each of those professional politicians has much to answer for, but not for being wet behind the ears. A "citizen's operation" separate from the party organization was not only traditional but necessary because party rules make it impossible to organize a campaign until after its convention officially designates a candidate.

By trying to tag criminal acts of some individuals onto an entire class of political activists Ford called "amateurs," Ford hoped to shore up the self-esteem of elected officials or party leaders, but it will not whitewash.

The blanket condemnation of Nixon's campaign committee, with its concomitant enshrinement of party wheelhorses as the guardians of virtue, is foolish and dangerous. Over 500 full-time workers in the Committee to Re-Elect the President, including 100 volunteers, who had nothing venal and are accused of nothing, find themselves unfairly stigmatized. Try to keep a job in government with "CRISP" emblazoned on your record; good people who are being hounded out of jobs because it ill becomes the Vice-President to exhort their persecutors.

Lacks Understanding

In both his finger-pointing and his predictions of how he would reshuffle the cabinet and White House, Ford betrays a lack of understanding of the uniqueness of his role: He is the first Vice-President in American history whose own actions could help make him president.

He must be at once loyal and independent; both his own man and the President's man; a defender uncorrupted by the defense. This duality requires more political skill than we have recently seen in Ford; he will miss the brass ring if he grabs at it.

To press audiences, the Vice-President likes to tell about driving past the White House at night and being reminded that "If you worked here, you'd be home ready." Good joke; a little levity is not out of place. But in the larger matters of understanding one's own dual responsibilities as heir and not pretender, seemliness is next to godliness.

International Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman
John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairmen
Katherine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher
Robert T. MacDonald
Editor
Murray M. Weiss
Managing Editor
George W. Bates
Managing Editor
Ray Fergen Assistant Managing Editor

International Herald Tribune, S.A. ad capital de 13.200.000 F.
Tél: 32-32-00. Téléc. 25.555. Herald Paris Cables: Herald Park.
Le Directeur de la publication : Walter N. Thayer
© 1974 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 12, 1899

LONDON—Influenza is disappearing from the metropolis with a rapidity which no one except the quinine merchants will regret. The deaths directly attributable to this illness last week, says the Daily Telegraph, numbered 24, and considering that a fortnight ago they were as high as 125, the decrease is definitely a subject for congratulation.

Fifty Years Ago

April 12, 1924

NEW YORK—Hollywood's famous married couple, Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, left today on the Olympic for their European tour. However they are going directly to London instead of arriving in the British capital by way of Paris, as they have done before. The famous film stars expect to arrive in time for the British Empire exhibition held at Wembley.

كذا من الأرض

New York Stock Exchange Trading

هكذا من الأصل

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1974

Page 9

Double-Figure Inflation Spreads in OECD Area

PARIS, April 11 (UPI)—Inflation reached double figures in all but seven of the 24 nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in the 12 months ending February, OECD figures disclosed today.

The United States joined this double-figure performers with a return of 10 percent. Greece held the top spot with a 33.4 percent increase. The best performer was West Germany, with a 7.8 percent rise.

An OECD statement said the average increase approached 12 percent. This reflects a sharp acceleration in the last three months, when partly under the initial impact of higher oil costs, the increase expressed at an annual rate was of the order of 10 percent.

The OECD said Japan's average monthly rise of more than 8 1/2 percent over the last three months owed much to food prices, "which also contributed to the acceleration of the index in North America."

Percentage increases for the 12 months up to February: Greece 33.4, Iceland 22.3, Japan 20.3, Portugal 19.2, Turkey 19.2, Finland 17.4, Spain 14.2, Denmark and Ireland 13.5, Australia, Italy and Britain 12.2, France 11.5, New Zealand and Sweden 10.2, United States and Switzerland 10, Canada 9.8, Norway 8.8, Holland 8.5, Austria 8.4, Belgium and Luxembourg 8.3, West Germany 7.8.

Fed Official Says Alien Banks Should Meet U.S. Regulations

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Foreign banks operating in the United States should be subject to the same bank rules as domestic banks, a key member of the Federal Reserve Board said yesterday.

George Mitchell, the board member who is chairman of a steering committee trying to draft new legislation on this subject, outlined his thinking in a speech to the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade in San Diego, Calif., the text of which was made available here. These were the highlights of the tentative proposals:

• Federal charters; and not only state charters as at present should be available to foreign banks. This would permit them to operate in all 50 states.

• Foreign banks should be required to be members of the Federal Reserve System, meaning that they would have to hold required reserves with the Federal Reserve Banks.

• Foreign banks could operate bank deposit banking in only one state, as is the case for domestic banks.

• There could be a "grandfather clause" to permit continuation of present multistate foreign operations that would be barred in the future.

Mr. Mitchell said "there remain a number of details to be explored" before legislation can be proposed to Congress, but he said he hoped to have a bill ready in the near future incorporating these major principles. What Congress will do is unknown, but Mr. Mitchell repeated his opposition to "restrictive" legislation that has already been introduced.

He pointed out in his speech that "the number of foreign banks represented or operating in this country has grown steadily in recent years and very recently has accelerated," though he noted that they are in only a few states, chiefly New York and California.

Mr. Mitchell said that the growth of foreign banking activity in this country has been voluntary, having increased competition and expanded "the range of international financial services available to U.S. trading and investment interests." This view, he

Bank of England Lending Rate Is Lowered to 12%

LONDON, April 11 (AP-DJ)—The Bank of England said today its minimum lending rate had been lowered to 12 percent from 12 1/4 percent.

It was the second consecutive week that the rate has been lowered a quarter of one percent. It is now down 1 point from its record high of 13 percent in effect from Nov. 13 to Jan. 4.

The minimum lending rate is the lowest rate at which the Bank of England will lend to the money market.

The drop in the bank's rate came a day after Britain's major clearing banks lowered their base lending rates to 12.5 percent from 12 percent. The 12 percent clearing bank rate, like the Bank of England's 12 percent minimum lending rate, was imposed in November when the Conservative government was trying to curb credit.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Occidental's Profit Soars

Occidental Petroleum Corp. says earnings for the first two months of 1974 were more than \$42 million higher than the same period a year ago. Profits for January and February totaled \$16.3 million, while in the 1973 equivalent period they were \$3.4 million. The firm says sharp price increases due to high demand for chemical products, crude oil and coal brought the large gain in profits. Occidental does not sell refined gasoline at the retail level in the United States. Total sales for the company rose from \$43.3 million in the first two months of last year to \$53.1 million.

U.K. Steel, Car Output Slumps

Steel output in Britain averaged 416,000 metric tons a week in March, down 20.2 percent from the weekly average of 521,000 tons a year earlier. However, output began to recover sharply after the end of the coal miners' strike March 11, British Steel Corp. says. By the end of last month output was running at more than 470,000 tons a week, or about 85 percent of production before the miners' overtime ban and strike cut steel production. Meanwhile, weekly average car production last month fell 8 percent over March 1973, with commercial vehicle output down 4 percent. Between the fourth quarter last year and this year's first quarter, car output dropped 20 percent and commercial

vehicles production 19 percent, taking monthly averages on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Nippon Steel Raises Profit Forecast

Nippon Steel Corp. vice-president Takeo Fujiki says net profit for the six months ended March 31 will be somewhat larger than the \$2.03-billion yen (\$82 million) in the preceding period. In January, the company forecast a 40 to 50 percent fall in this profit, but Mr. Fujiki says benefits from higher steel prices have turned out to be larger than foreseen. Mr. Fujiki also reports gross sales are likely to total 930 billion yen, compared with 877.6 billion yen previously.

Japan to Form Electronics Cartel

Japanese electronic home appliance makers will shortly form an export cartel for "orderly export shipments" of their products such as tape recorders to France. Japan recently agreed to continue self-imposed restraints on the shipments of tape recorders, record players and amplifiers and electronic components to France by setting voluntary quotas. The agreement was reached in Franco-Japan government-level talks, following the expiry of an industry-level agreement last month. The new export quotas will be 250,000 tape recorders, up 30 percent over a year ago, 100,000 sets of phonographic component systems, up 30 percent, and \$13-million worth of electronic components, up 20 percent.

U.S. Bond Dealers Take Losses as Prices Plummet

By Richard Rustin

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP-DJ)—As if Wall Street had not enough trouble with a slumping stock market, it has found still another way to lose money—the bond market.

Prices of bonds—including corporate and municipal bonds and government-agency issues—have plummeted in the past month to three-year lows. Bond dealers, including both banks and securities firms, who loaded up at the beginning of the year in anticipation of rising prices have been caught with huge piles of debt issues in their inventories.

When they have been able to get rid of them, the losses have been tremendous. Street sources estimate that the combined losses during March of some two dozen major dealers that report rate data to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was \$150 million.

This was about equally divided between realized losses from bonds actually sold and paper losses on inventory still stuck on the shelves. Securities firms had included paper gains and losses in their net profit figures, under Securities and Exchange Commission rules, whereas banks do not.

The reason for the nose dive in bond prices is no mystery. Bond prices normally move inversely to interest rates and bond yields—when rates and yields rise, bond prices fall, and vice versa. Because a bond carries a fixed interest rate, the only way it can compete with other bonds and securities is by its market price. Thus, if new bond issues carry higher rates and therefore are more attractive to investors, the prices of bonds issued previously at lower rates must be marked down to make them competitive.

The interest rates of new bonds have been rising to keep pace with higher interest rates else

where. For example, two months ago a Southern Bell Telephone issue reached the market yielding 8.06 percent at a price of \$92.87 for a \$1,000 face-value bond. Yesterday it sold at \$97.50 to yield 5.55 percent.

The bond market's troubles stem from optimism at the end of 1973 that the cost of money, as measured by bank lending rates and other key indicators, would decline in 1974. Equally important, it was believed this low-cost money would come about through an easing of credit policy by the Federal Reserve System and by declining demand for loans.

Instead, interest rates climbed as loan demand soared and the Federal Reserve Board tightened the credit apertures. During the week ended Feb. 18, according to Federal Reserve Bank of New York figures, optimistic dealers built their bond holdings by 36 percent to \$5.01 billion. By April 3 those holdings had been reduced to \$3.59 billion as dealers sold in despair.

How long will the bond-market slump last? "Sooner or later rates are going to flow the other way, downward," says one informed observer. "But I guess the only one who can save the bond dealers is the Fed," he adds.

Banks' Profits Drop

Citicorp, the holding company that owns First National City Bank, reported that its first-quarter pre-tax profit in bond trading, including commissions, was only \$17.000 compared with \$14 million a year earlier.

Chase Manhattan Corp. has told its stockholders that substantial losses in its bond-dealing operations will slow the pace of first-quarter earnings growth. Some other dealers may even post losses for the period.

Most of the hard-hit dealers are big outfitts, so nobody expects the bond market to force any

major financial institution to collapse. Nevertheless, for the securities industry, which is already concerned about low stock prices and volume and uncertain about such basic problems as its future structure, the bond-market reversals are like another kick to a man who is down.

The reversals threaten repercussions far beyond the first quarter's earnings statements. They are another warning signal to already skittish potential contributors of fresh funds to capital-hungry securities firms.

According to New York Stock Exchange figures, the composite not worth of member firms shrank 13 percent in 1973 to \$3.65 billion from \$4.2 billion at the end of 1972.

Only \$19 million of the \$550-million decline was attributable to operating losses. The rest was accounted for by shrinkage in the market-value of capital issues of which was in the form of marketable securities and by the flight of capital as investors switched stakes to ventures that seemed less risky.

Company Reports

Abbott Laboratories

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	165.33	139.12
Profits (millions)	12.51	10.66
Per Share	.91	.78

a-Before securities transactions
b-After securities transactions

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	23.41	22.19
Profits (millions)	1.38	1.27
Per Share	.08	.07

a-Before securities transactions
b-After securities transactions

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	134.7	156.4
Profits (millions)	9.6	4.5
Per Share	.012	.02

a-Before securities transactions
b-After securities transactions

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	388.1	338.4
Profits (millions)	22.56	25.05
Per Share	.11	.10

a-Before securities transactions
b-After securities transactions

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	151.2	175.6
Profits (millions)	7.12	18.77
Per Share	.053	.157

a-Before securities transactions
b-After securities transactions

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	320.8	223.3
Profits (millions)	18.22	16.22
Per Share	.107	.087

a-Before securities transactions
b-After securities transactions

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	151.2	175.6
Profits (millions)	7.12	18.77
Per Share	.053	.157

a-Before securities transactions
b-After securities transactions

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	429.1	368.1
Profits (millions)	12.26	10.75
Per Share	.082	.069

a-Before securities transactions
b-After securities transactions

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	297.2	261.8
Profits (millions)	44.81	39.13
Per Share	.60	.53

a-Before securities transactions
b-After securities transactions

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	429.1	368.1
Profits (millions)	12.26	10.75
Per Share	.082	.069

a-Before securities transactions
b-After securities transactions

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,432.8	1,268.0
Profits (millions)	23.4	40.8
Per Share	.033	.046

a-Before securities transactions
b-After securities transactions



Daniel Warren

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Chrysler Lance was named Daniel Warren as commercial director, a new post. Mr. Warren, who was formerly vice-president of Chrysler International SA, will be responsible for sales, marketing and dealer investment in the nine European countries in which Chrysler operates.

Chase Manhattan Bank announces the appointment of Francois Boenck as general manager and chief executive of the bank's Swiss subsidiary. He succeeds Hugo Wyss, who returns to the New York head office.

Northrop Corp. has appointed James Corfield corporate director of public affairs for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He leaves his post as senior public relations officer with the Hawker Siddeley Group for the position, based in London. Mr. Corfield succeeds Les Daly who has returned to the United States to become Northrop's vice-president for public affairs.

El Clynne has been named president for Germany Montel-Europe with responsibility for all European markets. He was formerly head of Mennen Co.'s continental business department for public affairs.

Lomas & Nettleton Financial surrendered 5 3/8 to 8 5/8 after a delayed opening. It reported lower per-share earnings for the nine months, and said it expected flat earnings for the entire year.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex Index fell 0.25 to 94.01.

Northrop Corp. has appointed James Corfield corporate director of public affairs for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He leaves his post as senior public relations officer with the Hawker Siddeley Group for the position, based in London. Mr. Corfield succeeds Les Daly who has returned to the United States to become Northrop's vice-president for public affairs.

Walt Disney dropped 1 3/8 to 43 7/8. It reported lower earnings after the market closed yesterday.

Howard Johnson eased 1 4 to 9 5/8, while Westinghouse was unchanged at 18 7/8. Both firms came in with lower quarterly results.

Lomas & Nettleton Financial surrendered 5 3/8 to 8 5/8 after a delayed opening. It reported lower per-share earnings for the nine months, and said it expected flat earnings for the entire year.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex Index fell 0.25 to 94.01.

Northrop Corp. has appointed James Corfield corporate director

American Stock Exchange Trading

Round the World—by Yacht—in 144 Days

PORPSMOUTH, England, April 11 (UPI).—To the boom of a cannon and whistling of sirens, British mariner Clay Blyth sailed his ketch Great Britain II first across the line here today at the end of the 27,000-mile round-the-world yacht race.

The 72-foot craft, flanked by a flotilla of welcoming craft, glided into this southern England port 144 days 12 hours and 32 minutes after setting sail with 17 other yachts in the international race.

But the Ketch is expected to come only eighth in the running for the overall winner's trophy in the race, run on a four-stage basis to Cape Town, Sydney, Rio de Janeiro and back to Portsmouth.

The yachts—five British, five French, three Italian, two Polish and one each from Mexico and West Germany—will be timed on handicap basis—the bigger boats giving time to the smaller ones.

The race is organized by the British brewery Whitbread.

Leading the main bunch up the Channel on bandages is the Mexican yacht Sayula II and another British entry, Adventure. They are due in port on this weekend and Sayula II, entered by Mexican washing machine millionaire Raymond Carlin, is expected to take top handicap honors.

About 2,000 people stood in hazy sunshine to hail Blyth and his crew of nine British Army paratroopers.

Blyth, a 35-year-old former Army sergeant who in 1971 became the first man to sail solo round the world from east to west, told a questioner over his radio:

"You ask a team of paratroopers what they are looking

forward to after months at sea—you had better say a shower and a soft bed."

Maureen Blyth was among the wives and relatives who sailed out by boat to greet Great Britain II.

She takes her husband's seafaring philosophically, having waited through his 92-day row with a colleague across the Atlantic in 1966, and an abortive attempt to sail solo round the world two years later in a boat designed mainly for offshore cruising.

Also waiting was the boat's owner, Jack Hayward, who announced he was presenting the £150,000 (\$360,000) ketch to Blyth.

"It's all his now and the bills that go with it," 50-year-old Blyth said.

The ketch's nine-man crew looked tanned and happy as they stood on the deck of their yacht drinking champagne and beer.

Blyth called his marathon voyage "bloody hard work."

At a party aboard the ketch, he said he would do it all again, but "next time I will take a bigger crew, about 18 would be about right."

The Great Britain II set out with a crew of 12 but one man was lost overboard, another broke an arm, and a third had to return home for personal reasons.

With his arms around his wife and 4-year-old daughter, Blyth said of his crew: "They were great. This cracks the myth that you have got to be at sea 50 years to be a yachtsman."

Blyth now plans to write a book with a suggested title in praise of the crew—"There Is the Glory."

Favorite Goes for No. 5

Nicklaus Bids for Landmark Masters Victory

By John S. Radosta

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT).—The professional golf tour turns this week to one of the most prestigious tournaments of all the Masters, which Jack Nicklaus has described as "a monument to everything great in golf."

The 38th staging of the tournament over the par-72 layout of the Augusta National Golf Club at Augusta, Ga., begins today and continues at one round a day, weather permitting, through Sunday.

Nicklaus, himself a monument in golf, is as always, the favorite to win. If he does, he will become the first man ever to win the symbolic green jacket a fifth time.

Arnold Palmer, the only other player to win four times, is appearing in his 20th Masters. But Palmer is 44 years old, graying and wearing eyeglasses. He has not won a tournament in more than a year and is no longer the giant he once was. But he probably will have one of the largest galleries.

Nicklaus is at the peak of his power. He already has broken Bobby Jones's record of 14 major tournaments, including the U.S. Open, two British Opens, two Professional Golfers Association championships and two United States Amateur titles.

Last season Nicklaus won seven tournaments and \$300,000. This year, in six starts, he has won once and finished four times in the top 10.

"I'm playing better, overall, than I was at this stage last year," says the Golden Bear.

Seeks Grand Slam

Nicklaus's goal, as it has been for the last few years, is to achieve in one year the Grand Slam of golf—victories in the Masters, the United States and British Opens and the PGA. In 1972, he made it halfway, winning the Masters and the U.S. Open. On the competition calendar, the Masters is the first of the string.

When he won his first Masters in 1963, Nicklaus, at 23, became the youngest player ever to don the green jacket. He also became the only repeat winner in 1965 and 1966, and he won his fourth in 1972. Nicklaus holds the Masters low-scoring record—271, or 17 under par—which he set in 1965.

This year's Masters, as it has from the beginning, presents an elite field from this country and

abroad. The 78-man field consists of 55 professionals and 11 amateurs from the United States and of 12 foreign professionals and one foreign amateur.

The choice behind Nicklaus is Johnny Miller, the 26-year-old whiz kid. He is the present U.S. Open champion, and he has already won four tournaments and \$149,000 this season.

"I'll be surprised if I don't win," Miller says.

Another strong threat is the

temperamental Tom Weiskopf, who won four titles last year, including the British and Canadian Opens.

This season there is considerable interest in the new crop of young players, sometimes known as the Lollipop Brigade. This young crowd, fresh and tough, includes competitors like Lanny Wadkins, Ben Crenshaw, Hubert Green, Jerry Heard, John Mahaffey and Leonard Thompson, any one of whom is capable of turning

on the adrenalin for four rounds of the Masters.

The foreigners are always formidable. The list includes experts who have appeared in many previous Masters, starting with Gary Player of South Africa, the only foreign winner (1961).

Snead to Play

For connoisseurs of the sentimental, there is Sam Snead, who has played in 34 consecutive Masters and won three.

That's like 250 home runs," Chi Chi Rodriguez, the Puerto Rican golfer who was a friend of the late Roberto Clemente, mentioned Pele, the Brazilian soccer idol, as having accomplished more than Aaron by scoring more than 1,000 goals.

"That's like 250 home runs," Chi Chi said. "The 718 home runs is greater than 14 major titles because there will be other golfers who win 14 major titles. Johnny Miller, Lanny Wadkins, Ben Crenshaw have a chance. Miller can win the Grand Slam."

But until they were asked the golfers weren't talking about Henry Aaron's record. They were concerned with their professions.

Without Blacks

Henry Aaron is only 140 miles away, in Atlanta Stadium. But sociologically, he might as well be 140 million miles away. There will be a few black people here today as spectators. But in the plantation atmosphere that exists among the magnolias and live oaks, most of the blacks here will be caddies or waiters. And none, of course, will be among the contestants, a situation which Clifford Roberts, the 80-year-old monarch of the tournament, mentioned indirectly in his "State of the Masters" address.

"One of our former caddies, Jim Dent," said Roberts, "is hitting the ball so far that Jack Nicklaus told me he's outdriving him 20 to 80 yards."

But until they were asked the golfers weren't talking about Henry Aaron's record. They were concerned with their professions.

Without Blacks

Henry Aaron is only 140 miles away, in Atlanta Stadium. But sociologically, he might as well be 140 million miles away. There will be a few black people here today as spectators. But in the plantation atmosphere that exists among the magnolias and live oaks, most of the blacks here will be caddies or waiters. And none, of course, will be among the contestants, a situation which Clifford Roberts, the 80-year-old monarch of the tournament, mentioned indirectly in his "State of the Masters" address.

"One of our former caddies, Jim Dent," said Roberts, "is hitting the ball so far that Jack Nicklaus told me he's outdriving him 20 to 80 yards."

But until they were asked the golfers weren't talking about Henry Aaron's record. They were concerned with their professions.

Without Blacks

Sam Snead, now 61 years old, is credited with 94 victories on the PGA tour. Ben Hogan was 61, but Arnold Palmer was 61. When Snead was asked for his equivalent to the home-run record, he appeared baffled.

"I didn't think Hogan had that many," he finally said.

Across the locker room, Juan

Tommy Aaron

...defending Masters.

what a baseball player does hinges on his team. But just like 715 home runs represent a career total, in golf it would have to be a longevity thing."

"How about Sam Snead's record?" somebody asked.

"Yeah," he replied, laughing.

Sam Snead, now 61 years old, is credited with 94 victories on the PGA tour. Ben Hogan was 61, but Arnold Palmer was 61. When Snead was asked for his equivalent to the home-run record, he appeared baffled.

"It's got to be a career thing," Nicklaus said. "But golf's an individual game, whereas baseball is a team game. It's not fair to compare them because a lot of

To Teamwork

Nicklaus wouldn't agree later that his record deserved to be the equivalent of Aaron's record. "Perhaps modesty prevented him."

"It's got to be a career thing," Nicklaus said. "But golf's an individual game, whereas baseball is a team game. It's not fair to compare them because a lot of

Rangers Defeat Canadiens in First Game

MONTREAL, April 11 (UPI).—Steve Vickers and Bruce MacGregor scored within a 19-second span in the first period as they led the New York Rangers to a 4-1 victory over the Montreal Canadiens last night in the opening game of their National Hockey League best-of-seven Stanley Cup series.

Vickers scored after 10 minutes 48 seconds on a New York power play just after Montreal's unsuccessfully killed off a double penalty.

Claude Larose had just returned to the ice but Henri Richard was still in the penalty box when Vickers converted Bobby Rousseau's pass from behind the net.

Bruins 1, Maple Leafs 0

At Boston, Greg Sheppard scored a second-period goal and rookie Gilkes Gilbert played a

NHL Playoffs

Wednesday's Games

Boston 1, Toronto 0 (Sheppard, Vickers); Chicago 2, Los Angeles 1 (Rota, Smith); Carli, Chicago leads, 3-0.

NY Rangers 4, Montreal 0 (Vickers, MacGregor, Eroff, Park); Shultz, New York leads, 1-0.

WHA Playoffs

Wednesday's Games

Chicago 2, New England 1 (Papelis, Chiodo); St. Louis 2, Milwaukee 1 (Smith, Rota); Houston 3, Wimberley 2 (Marley, Howie, Calderon, Eroff, Beardin, Black); Milwaukee leads, 2-0.

Minnesota 2, Edmonton 2 (Morrison, MacMillan, Klett, Connally; Ramon, Perkins); Minnesota leads, 3-0.

BRUSSELS, April 11 (UPI).—Bayern Munich has an excellent chance of becoming the first West German team in 14 years to reach the final of the European Champions Cup in soccer, but the Scousers of Celtic don't look forward to an expected stormy reception in Madrid in two weeks.

Celtic's first-leg semi-final match against Atletico Madrid in Glasgow last night developed into a brawl. Three Atletico players were sent off the field because of brutal play. Six other Atletico players and two Celts were booked off hand," Caldron said.

Although the three players who were sent off will be excluded from participation in the return match April 26, Celts, which won the Cup in 1970 and was runner-up in 1970, will face a tough challenge. Atletico succeeded in maintaining the 0-0 draw even after it was left with only eight men on the field.

Celtic's first-leg semi-final match against Atletico Madrid in Glasgow last night developed into a brawl. Three Atletico players were sent off the field because of brutal play. Six other Atletico players and two Celts were booked off hand," Caldron said.

The incidents continued even after the match; police had to step in when Scottish winger Jimmy Johnstone went to the ground in a mélée between players after

Budapest last night. Game No. 2 is in Munich.

In the Cup Winners Cup, FC Magdeburg may become the first East German team to reach the finals of a European Cup competition. Their 1-1 draw in the first-leg semifinal against Sporting Lisbon in Lisbon gives them the advantage for the return leg at home.

AC Milan of Italy may face a harder task when it travels to Germany for the return match against Borussia Mönchengladbach. Milan scored a 2-0 victory yesterday.

Tottenham Hotspur appeared a good bet to reach the finals of the UEFA cup. The Spur, who won the Cup two years ago, went home with a 2-1 first-leg advantage over Lokomotiv Leipzig of East Germany.

Ishimatsu, making his third attempt at world title, faced Gonzalez twice in the round before the champion finally went down for the count.

Glasgow Celtic Doesn't Relish Madrid Trip

the game ended in a scoreless tie.

European Football Association observer A.D. McMullen of England called the game "most disappointing" and said he would report to UEFA on it. Atletico president Vicente Caldron blamed Turkish referee Dogan Erdogan.

He allowed things to get out of hand," Caldron said.

Although the three players who were sent off will be excluded from participation in the return match April 26, Celts, which won the Cup in 1970 and was runner-up in 1970, will face a tough challenge. Atletico succeeded in maintaining the 0-0 draw even after it was left with only eight men on the field.

Bayern and Ujpest Dosza of Hungary played to a 1-1 tie in

Defeat Is 5th Straight

Owner Misses Another Loss by Padres

SAN DIEGO, April 11 (UPI).—Pitcher Dave Roberts and Tommy Helms each doubled home a pair of runs to cap a six-run fifth inning and lead the Houston Astros to a 9-1 victory over San Diego last night and extend the Padres' losing streak to five.

Padre owner Ray Kroc, who announced he was presenting the \$150,000 (\$360,000) ketch to Blyth.

"It's all his now and the bills that go with it," 50-year-old Blyth said.

The ketch's nine-man crew looked tanned and happy as they stood on the deck of their yacht drinking champagne and beer.

Blyth called his marathon voyage "bloody hard work."

At a party aboard the ketch, he said he would do it all again, but "next time I will take a bigger crew, about 18 would be about right."

The Great Britain II set out with a crew of 12 but one man was lost overboard, another broke an arm, and a third had to return home for personal reasons.

With his arms around his wife and 4-year-old daughter, Blyth said of his crew: "They were great. This cracks the myth that you have got to be at sea 50 years to be a yachtsman."

Blyth now plans to write a book with a suggested title

in praise of the crew—"There Is the Glory."

Lead in the top of the ninth on Greg Luzinski's sacrifice fly for his third run batted in of the game.

Williams' homer followed two walks off Philadelphia starter Dick Ruthven.

Expos 12, Pirates 8

At Pittsburgh, doubles by Larry Lintz and Jim Cox sparked a four-run Montreal rally in the 13th inning that gave the Expos a 12-8 victory over the Pirates.

Lintz opened the 13th with a double off reliever Ramos Hernandez, and following an out and

a walk, scored on Cox's double.

Observer**A Chaste Deduction**

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The last important human activity not subject to taxation is sex. Why this curious exemption? When we are compelled to pay taxes for food, clothing and shelter, does it make any sense to leave sex tax-free, like municipal bonds?

On the American scale of priorities sex probably ranks with gasoline as a human need. Not as vital as food, clothing and shelter, but more important than whiskey, tobacco and television, which are also taxed. If we tolerate the gasoline tax, and we do, we will surely not object to



the government, of course, would have levied such a tax long ago except for the technical difficulties of collecting it. Since now technology now promises to remove these difficulties, it is merely a matter of time before we learn to dread the summons from Internal Revenue to report to headquarters with all our records, for a sex audit.

The economic and social arguments for such a tax are irresistible; for it would not only swell depleting treasures but also, if fixed at a sufficiently high rate, help reduce the population, and thus shrink the number of people on whom all this added government wealth would be spent.

One hundred million Americans paying an average per capita sex tax of only \$500 per year would add \$50 billion to the nation's revenues. At an average of \$1,000 per capita, sex alone would bring in enough to support the Pentagon.

Collecting the tax presents no great difficulties. The government would begin with an assumption that everyone past a politically acceptable age engages in sexual activity and present an annual tax bill.

The tax rate would be based on the amount of income tax paid. If the sex tax was set at 10 percent, say, and your income-tax

bill was \$5,000, your sex tax would be \$50.

By basing the tax on incometax payments, the special business incentives now built into the tax system would in no way be damaged, with results deleterious to the nation's welfare.

If, of course, one chose to abstain from sexual activity, the tax would not be applied. As with the income tax, however, the burden of proof would rest upon the individual. He or she would have to take the initiative in order to recover payments.

I do not think signed affidavits attesting to a full year's abstinence can really be relied upon in this sort of thing. The government will certainly want better guarantees than a signature at the bottom of an Abstinence Form 1362 A. It will have to have enforceable safeguards.

Here modern technology promises to solve the government's problem. The solution lies in development of the so-called air bag, which is soon to be placed in automobiles to protect passengers in a collision.

Placed in compact compartments in the dashboard, the air bag will spring forth and almost instantly inflate at the moment of collision, enveloping the car's occupants in a huge smothering enclosure of air-filled bladder.

It should be a simple matter to adapt the air-bag principle to the taxman's purpose. Let us suppose that you wish to avoid the sex tax and so notify the government on the appropriate forms.

The government would then provide you with an air bag adapted for human wear. It might fit compactly around the waist, perhaps, causing little more of a bulge than a rising slip or an escaping shirttail. It would have to be worn year-round, of course, night and day.

The first collision with another human body would, of course, instantly inflate the bag to a diameter of six feet—front, back and sides—enwrapping the body from clavicle to kneecap in a huge, doughnut-shaped, air-filled bladder.

Then, of course, there are also seat harnesses. And maddening buzzers which, once activated, cannot be turned off until the tax agents crash through the boudoir door, with subpoenas.

The tax rate would be based on the amount of income tax paid.

If the sex tax was set at 10 percent, say, and your income-tax

A view of Kruishoutem, Belgium, which became the egg capital of Europe after World War II.

10 Million Eggs Change Hands Every Tuesday

By Jan Sjöby

KRUISHOUTEM, Belgium (IHT).—The atmosphere (though not the setting—whitewashed walls around rows of rough desks and benches) resembles that of a major stock exchange anywhere in the world. Tense traders, some 50 or 60 or 70, divide their attention between a huge dial behind the tribune of the auctioneers, the mimeographed list of asking prices, their own notes from last week's meeting and the voice of the president of the bourse. The Dutch-language proceedings may be followed by loudspeaker, in the café next door.

The commodities traded at prices generally ranging from 1.06 to 2.65 Belgian francs (2.7 to 6.8 cents) at the Kruishoutem *Eierbours* are eggs: white-shelled eggs, brown-shelled eggs, varying in quantity, quality and weight. The bidders are wholesale buyers from all over Belgium and representatives for purchasers in Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

An under-the-desk button is pushed when the price seems right and a deal is made. Some 9 or 10 million eggs change hands each Tuesday, the traditional market day.

Since World War II, Kruishoutem has grown to become Europe's biggest egg market, surpassing such a venerable institution as the Barneveld egg bourse in Holland. (The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture conceded defeat, reporting by telephone that the three Barneveld egg markets together sell a mere 8 million eggs a week.)

Ninth Century

Kruishoutem is a small town—Mayor Vergaert referred to his domain as a village—housing some 4,600 residents



along a cobblestone road between Deinze and Oudenaarde in East Flanders where mountaintops may tower a hundred feet or more over the pancake plain of West Flanders. The settlement dates back to the 9th century when it was known as "Houtem," meaning Mr. Vergaert explained, "a place in the woods." A crusading knight, the mayor reported, brought back from Jerusalem a splinter of the "True Cross." *Kruis*, meaning cross, was added to the name.

The area is pork, not poultry, country. Almost all of the eggs sold at Kruishoutem come from the West Flanders province.

"At any given time," said Mayor Vergaert, "we have some 3,000 piggies fattening in pens in sod around the village. When they tip the scales at a magic 10-kilogram point they are converted into ham and bacon."

The Kruishoutem egg market started out as a modest operation in 1915. It grew in the between-the-wars period but the real boom came after World War II.

Matter of Timing

"I believe it was a matter of timing," said Mr. Vergaert. "We figured that the buyers wanted to finish their business in time to get their purchases off to the retailers. We decided to set the marketing hours between 9 and 11 am. The buyer picks up his tab, drives to the central storehouse a kilometer away to pick up his egg crates and sends them on. The efficiency of the system is what made our town the 'egg capital' of Europe."

Mr. Vergaert admitted that a fair amount of the eggs are broken when transported by truck over fairly rough

roads. "No major problem," he said. "Pastry cooks like broken eggs at a bargain rate and so do the cosmetics industry."

Being a Belgian town, Kruishoutem has an annual celebration; no Belgian town can do without at least one. In Kruishoutem the citizens and a fair number of people from neighboring villages go *op zoek naar 't gouden ei*—in search of the golden egg—each Easter Monday, April 15 this year. An Egg Queen has already been selected from some 60 local "queens" ("with brains as well as beauty," said Mr. Vergaert, "she'll be our ambassador to the bacon-and-egg eaters") to preside over the carnavalesque proceedings.

There will be clerical blessing of horses, an equestrian procession, an auto rally (speed is not important), a Brueghelian egg-and-port organ and a parade featuring the two local giants, Pier de Eerhoer and Mie de Boterhoer. The giants are lawful residents of the community, possessing official (though over-sized) Belgian identification cards.

They were married—as verified by Town Hall records—in 1952 when Pier was 101 years old and Mie a tender 100. People and giants tend to grow old in Kruishoutem, where the air is pure by most standards.

The main event on Easter Monday is the Golden Egg. A fireman suspended on a cable reaching from the church tower across the main square, parachutes some hundred-plus plastic eggs to the thousand-plus crowd down below. Some eggs contain vouchers worth 20 francs or more. The Golden Egg carries a check for 1,000 francs redeemable at the *Eierbours* office. They are married—as verified by Town Hall records—in 1952 when Pier was 101 years old and Mie a tender 100. People and giants tend to grow old in Kruishoutem, where the air is pure by most standards.

The main event on Easter Monday is the Golden Egg. A fireman suspended on a cable reaching from the church tower across the main square, parachutes some hundred-plus plastic eggs to the thousand-plus crowd down below. Some eggs contain vouchers worth 20 francs or more. The Golden Egg carries a check for 1,000 francs redeemable at the *Eierbours* office. They are married—as verified by Town Hall records—in 1952 when Pier was 101 years old and Mie a tender 100. People and giants tend to grow old in Kruishoutem, where the air is pure by most standards.

Mr. Vergaert admitted that a fair amount of the eggs are broken when transported by truck over fairly rough

PEOPLE: Syndicate Said to Offer Nixon Million for Papers

Rep. Otto E. Passman, D-La., said Wednesday that he is in touch with a syndicate of businessmen who have offered President Nixon \$1 million for his controversial vice-presidential papers. "I hope that the committee that thought he had no right to a deduction for the donation of the papers is equally sure that they are his property," Passman told the House of Representatives. "He was deprived on a technicality of benefits some of his predecessors had." The syndicate intended to sell syndicating and book rights to the documents, Passman said, adding, "I think they will make plenty of money." Though he said he wasn't at liberty to give the names of the syndicate's members, he knew and could "vouch for them and for their financial ability." The offer is at the White House, Passman said, but there has not been time for a reply.



Woody Allen

... sued by Cugat

"*Bridget Loves Bernie.*" A spokesman for the star of the series, which was about the romantic troubles of a Jewish boy and a Catholic girl, said that they were married Wednesday at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Both are Protestant, the spokesman said.

Macka Mitchell says she doesn't mind being ribbed about her phone calls to reporters. "The press saved me from an asylum," said the wife of former Attorney General John Mitchell. She is back in Washington for a week's stint as co-host on a local television talk show. "I want to say from the bottom of my heart that I would not be sitting here today if it weren't for the press," she said during her appearance on WTTG's "Panorama."

Six former American prisoners of war in Vietnam took part Saturday in the military wedding of Air Force Capt. Robert C. Jones, who was a POW in Hanoi for five years. Jones, 30, married Karen Tompos, 27, an airline stewardess in Coronado, Calif. Miss Tompos and Jones, a West Point graduate stationed at Homestead Air Force Base, Fla., were introduced last May by another ex-POW, Lt. Cmdr. Reed McCleary.

SAMUEL JUSTICE

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

at our office

nearest you

AUSTRALIA: Mr. McEwan, White Brookings, 20, 10th Street, Vienna 1, D.C. 20004.

BELGIUM: Mr. Bill Pinneray, 73 Rue Lebeau, 1000—Brussels.

BRITISH ISLES: SCANDINAVIA:

Contact: Park Office.

SWEDEN: Mrs. Jeanette Dulon, 10, rue de l'Amirauté, Paris 75008.

GERMANY: Contact Park Office.

ITALY: Via Giacomo Matteotti, 25, 20121 Milan.

JAPAN: Mr. Antonio Sambrocca, 5, Via della Mercede, 00197 Rome.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. G. J. van der Velde, 10, rue de l'Amirauté, Paris 75008.

TURKEY: YUGOSLAVIA: VIAL 31, 1000 Belgrade.

U.S.: Classified Ads, Subscriptions, Renewals

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DOES CONFUSION CONFUSE YOU? OR ARE YOU LOOKING FOR THE PERSON TO CONTACT? PLEASE CALL US.

WE ARE A SHORT 2-MILE MARCH FROM PLACE VENDOME.

PERSONALS

BERNARD H. Carl Shultz.

P.T.T. Post, yes.

Call home.

Please write New York.

Unhappy not to hear from you.

SERVICES

S.O.S. SERVICES IN PARIS

—ANIMAL CARE—

LA NATURE DOGS. All breeds available. Bring your dog to our kennels. Tel. 525-4000.

—ANSWERING SERVICE—

P.M. your private phone, secretary, tele, errands. American T.A.P. 875-2700. 24-hour service. Call 525-4000.

—BABY SITTERS—

KID SPOT. Reliable, responsible baby sitters with the hour. Call 525-4000.

—CAR RENT—

LOCATION 2000, for tourism and general use. Good rates. Tel. 525-4000.

—CATERERS—

LE CERCLE. Gastronomic and convivial cuisine at your home—either

banquet or location. Tel. 525-4000.

—CLOTHING—

LAURENT. Tailored men's suits.

Tel. 525-4000.

—FOOD—

LAURENT. Fine food.

Tel. 525-4000.

—FIRE-EXTINGUISHERS—

DE LA RANCHERIA are world experts since 1919.

Tel. 525-4000.

—KESKS & LOCKS—

EUROPE-CLES. Steel plate your doors.

Tel. 525-4000.

—MOVING & ART SHIPMENT—

DE LA RANCHERIA are world experts since 1919.

Tel. 525-4000.

—TELEVISION HERE—

LOCATED 101, Rue Saint-Charles.

Rent 1000 color T.V.

Depot. Contracts for all periods.

Tel. 525-4000.

CUT OUT AND SAVE THIS LIST FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

L.N.N. HOME FLAT RENOVATION

We specialize in all types of interior decoration. Part. 525-30-30.

BOOKS

71 GUINEA BEAVERS. St. 10.

American Bureau Book Center.

138, Boulevard Anatole France.

SPRING CLEANING! L.N.N. are experts in carpet, furniture, all types of interior cleaning. Part. 525-30-30.

GOING to Europe? Fill in this coupon.

Or be prepared to pay unnecessary taxes.

You can receive literature explaining all the advantages of our Buy Back & Tax Free Plans.

— a VW for 1 to 6 months (VW service is everywhere in Europe)

— all-risk insurance — unlimited mileage

— resale at a personalized warranted price — shipment of your VW home at slight cost with the Tax Free plan

Call 02/38.62.20

Few things in life work as well as a Volkswagen.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE****PERSONNEL WANTED**

FOR VILLENEUVE-LOUBET